LETTER

mar: To the Honourable Palmes

Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.

PRESIDENT of the College of PHYSICIANS, and PRESIDENT of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

In vindication of the Character of those Greek. Writers in Physick that flourished after Galen, but particularly that of Alexander Trallian: Containing an Account of the Birth-places. Age, Stile, Method, Practice, &c., of that Ancient Author.

By E. MILWARD, M. D. Formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Oportet autem neque recentiores vires in bis fraudare, quae vel repererunt, vel reste secuti sunt; & tamen ea, quae apud antiquiores aliquos posita sunt, authoribus suis reddere. Aur. Corn. Cels. Lib. 2. Cap. 14.

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LETTER

To the HONOURABLE

Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.

PRESIDENT of the College of Physicians.

AND

PRESIDENT of the Royal Society.

S. I R,



I presume, at this publick
Address from me, when
you restect on the many
Favours I stand indebted

to you for; and that your being the most sit and able Judge I could appeal to

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in an Argument of this Nature, might, though I had lain under no personal Obligation, have justly exacted it from me.

IT has, you well know Sir, been a very common Opinion, that there is nothing of any Moment to be met with in the Writings of those Greek Physicians that flourished after Galen, but what has been taken from the Works of fome or other of the Ancients. This Opinion was certainly at first owing either to an Unacquaintance with their Writings, or at least to a careles Perusal of them; where upon its appearing that they did now and then transcribe from thole great Originals, it was too hastily concluded that they did nothing elfe. On this Account they have been branded with the odious Characters of mere Collectors or Compilers; which being first given them by Men of Letters, Mankind have in a great Measure acquies'd in the Judgment they form'd, without ever making any enquiry into the Matter themselves. The reading of the Ancient Writings in our Profession in general

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neral, has indeed for some time past, been at a low Ebb; and therefore it is not so much to be wonder'd at, if such a severe Censure as this pass'd with so much positiveness, and that by Men of learning too, should have almost dissuaded the World from ever looking into these Authors in particular, that have been thus publickly condemn'd as worthless and uninftructive.

The very ingenious M. Le Clerc, who, as a good Judge tells us (a), "has made fuch accurate Searches into the Works of the more Ancient Physicians, that there is scarce a Notion, a Distemper, a Medicine, or even the Name of an Author to be met with among them, of which he has not given a full and exact Account," has yet suffer'd himself to entertain so mean an Opinion of the latter Greek Writers, that he has bestow'd but three Pages in the Examination of four of the principal

⁽a) Friend's History of Physick, Vol. I. p. 2.

I am apt to suspect, to nothing else but his not having read them with due Attention; for if he had, it would surely have been impossible that he could have made such Mistakes in relation to the several Ages in which they slourished, when, as we shall presently prove, he might by the sole Assistance of their own Writings, have settled them some Centuries nearer to the Truth than he has done.

BARCHUSEN again, another Physical Memorialist, trusting probably to what the former had advanced, seems to be possessed with the like Prejudice; for speaking of the Learning of the Greek Physicians that flourish'd after Galen, he tells us, "that he does not well know "what Judgment to form of their seve-"ral Tenets, assiming, that they have "almost to a Man transcrib'd and compled their Notions and Method of Practice from the Writings of the "Ancients, and concluding with a "Doubt, whether they ever added any "thing

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"thing of their own to what the An"cients left us, or not (b)".

This Sir, or such like, is the Sentence which for the most Part has been pass'd upon these latter Greek Writers; but what shall we say to such Assertions, provided it can be prov'd, that their very Reverse holds true? 'Tis granted that they did collect and transcribe a great deal from the Works of the Ancients, and for that very reason they ought rather to be esteemed, than despised; because the various turns of Expression they frequently make use of, A 4 help

(b) Reputans mecum auctorum Graecorum, qui post Galenum inclaruerunt,
doctrinam, haereo sane in judicando de
placitis, quae cuivis auctori propria seu peculiaria sunt. Quippe ad unum fere omnes
excerpserunt, hauseruntque ex antiquis,
dogmata, methodumque medendi. De iis
ituque aegre judicium possumus facere,
utrum de suo veterum doctrinae aliquid addiderint, nec ne? Barchusen de Medicin.
Orig. & progress. Dissert. 17. Sect. 5.

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help us the better to dive into the meaning of feveral Paffages in Hippocrates and Galen, that would otherwise be more difficult to explain. Besides, Tif we confider, that they have quoted feveral large Passages from Authors extant in their Time, but not in being now, by which means they have let us into the Opinions of many of the Ancients, we should, without them, never have been acquainted with; and that they have preferv'd feveral very valuable Pieces of Antiquity, that would otherwise have been entirely loft, we shall still have greater reason to think and speak honou-! rably of them, though it was on no other Score than that of their being Compilers. But will any one that has been conversant with their Works, (for I am afraid it will be found, that those who have been so free in giving their Judgments have not,) affirm, that they have done nothing but copy or transcribe, and that they have left the Learning of the Ancients just in the same Condition they found it? It cannot be; for they have. made several considerable Improvements in their Profession, and left us so many

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remarkable Things, not to be met with in any other Authors, that, as the learned Mr. Bernard fays of the Greek Physicians in general, "we have so little reason to be tempted to contemn them, that we cannot give stronger or more convincing Proofs of our own Igno-rance" (4).

What was before conjectured of M. Le Clere's not having read those Authors with requisite Care, may I fear, with as much Justice be applied to Barchusen; for what greater Instance can we have of Remissels, than his treating Alexander Trallian (d), Atius, and Paulus (e), as mere Compilers, at the same time that he speaks of Nonus (f), as an Original Writer, when it is well known, to those that have read him, that he has not one single Opinion but what he borrows, and that chiefly from those three?

(c) See his Comparison between the ancient and modern Surgery, in Wotton's Reflections, p. 325. Edit. 3. (d) Dissert. 17. Sect. 8. (e) Dissert. ead. Sect. 7. (f) Dissert. ead. Sect. 9.

What greater Proof again can we have of Partiality, than his dispraising these latter Greek Writers, who were really Men of great Learning and Experience, and vindicating the Character of Paracelfus (g), than whom a more vain Enthusiast never liv'd? Or than his insisting on the Theory of the Ancients only, which he must know to be desective, and entirely omitting their Practice, in which their chief Excellence lay? As tho' an Improvement in Practice, or the Cure of Distempers, was not of greater Importance to the Welfare of Mankind than a Notion, or Opinion, which at last perhaps may have as great a Chance to be wrong, as right.

The first that ever endeavoured to wipe away the Prejudices our Minds were posses'd with, in relation to these Writers, and to set their Characters in their due Light, was, to the Honour of our Country, the late learned Dr. Friend. He, in his History of Physick, has with great Diligence examin'd into their Works.

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Works, and plainly shewn that the Account which M. Le Clerc has given us of them, is not only very imperfect and Superficial, but also in many Particulars inaccurate and erroneous (b). He has there made it appear beyond all Contradiction, that they are fo far from being mere Compilers, "that they have de-" scribed Distempers, which were or " mitted before; taught a new Method " of treating old ones; given an Account of new Medicines, both simple " and compound; and made large Additions in the Practice of Surgery(i)": which, if they are not to be look'd upon as Improvements, I know not what can possibly deserve such a Title. As to the latest of these Authors, such as Palladius, Theophilus, Stephen the Alexandrian, Nonus, Psellus, Demetrius, &c. (for what are here spoken of, are sour of the eldes. viz. Oribafius, Etius, Trallian and Paulus,) they are, I confess, Persons of a much lower Rank, which is not fo much to be wonder'd at, fince, as the same learned

⁽h) Hist. of Phys. Vol. 1, p. 2. (i) Vol. 1, p. 297.

learned Gentleman informs us, "they "liv'd at a Time when universal Igno"rance prevail'd over all the World;
"and it is not to be expected, as he justly
"observes, that Physick should make any
"Progress, when all other Sciences and
"all Sorts of Learning were almost ex"tinct, or that it could be exempt
"from the common Calamities of those
"Times" (k).

My Intention, Sir, in the following Pages, is not to trouble you with an Account of all these Writers, but to confine myself particularly to Alexander Trallian; which, as I have been long busied in preparing an Edition of his Works, I think my self, in some measure, personally obliged to do; in order to make it appear, that it is no mean Copper or Compiler, but a very valuable Author, whose Publication you have, with so much Humanity, encouraged me to persist in

to be wonderd at, mace, as the fame-

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I SHALL beg leave to begin with an Account of his Birth-place, Ave, Stile, &c. and then proceed to the Examination of his Practice.

AND first, as to his Birth-place, he was a Native of Tralles, a City in Lydia, anciently had in great repute, as appears from what Tuly fays of it, who, in his Orat. pro Luc. Flacco, calls it gravem, locupletem & ornatam Civitatem. His Father's Name was Stephanus, (not Dioscorus, according to a modern Writer (1),) as he himself tells us, when, speaking of a Quincy, he makes mention of " a Gargarism for it, which his Fa-" ther Stephanus and he generally made " use of (m)". Hence it appears that his Father was a Practitioner in Phylick. which makes it very probable, that our Author

(i) Vid. Collyer's Hist. Diet. under the Word Alexander, Edit. 3. Ann. 1688.

⁽m) "Αλλο αναδαργάρομα συναγχικοῖς, ω εχρήσατο Στέφαν ο πατήρ με, κα γω, καλόν. Alex. Tral. Edit. Gorp. aprid Stephanum, Lutet. An. M,D,XLVIII. p. 68. lin. 13.

Author was first bred up under bis Tuition, who, without doubt, took great Care to instruct his Son in the Principles of his Profession. He was in like manner encouraged in his Studies by the Father of one Cosmas, who seems too to have been a Phylician; for Trallian acknowledges, " his having been an ufe-" ful Assistant to him from his Youth " up, not only in what related to his " Art or Profession, but likewise in " what concern'd the common Affairs " of Life (n)". Nor did Cosmas himfelf prove a less generous Patron; as is manifest from the same Place, where Trallian adds, " that tho' he had lived. " at a Distance from him, among a barbarous People, yet he did not think if fit to forfake him, when born down "by adverse Fortune (0)". The parti-

⁽n) Ο μέν γαρ εξ άρχης ουθύς ε μόνον ον ποῖς έργοις τῆς τέχνης, ἀλλα κὰ τῶν κατα βίον ωε αγμάτων απάντων δεξιός τω ουργός εγένελο. Edit. supra citat. lib. 12. in principio.

⁽⁰⁾ Σύ δέ μετά βαρβάρων την άνας ερφήν μεν ποιέμεν . διά την των βιασαμένων, ήμας περίς ασιν, παριδείν ε κεηαρτέρησας. Ibid.

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cular Kindnesses here mentioned to be conferr'd upon our Author, both by Cosmas and his Father, were doubtless owing to a favourable Opinion they had justly conceived of his Merit- And indeed they produced in him the good Effects which Benefits, when bestow'd on an ingenuous Mind, will always be accompanied with; the Returns of Thankfulness and Gratitude. For he tells Cofmas, who defired him to draw up an Account of what Methods he had experienced in the Cure of different Diseases. " that he would willingly comply with "his Request, as lying under great Ob-" ligations, as well to his Father as to " himself, and that therefore he would " endeavour briefly to compile a Book " of fuch Experiments as Use, and a " long Practice had given him an Op-" portunity of making: Though he was " confiderably advanced in Years, and " no longer able to bear Labour, or Fa-" tigue (p).".

HE

⁽p) Εποίμως υππιουσά, χάριλας άμφοπί-

He made such a considerable Progress in his Studies, and was so noted for his Application to Letters, that he was scarcely arrived to Years of Manhood, before he had the Title of $\sum_{\alpha} \varphi_{i_1} \gamma_{i_2}$, i. e. the Scholar or Reasoner, conferr'd upon him. Torinus tells us "that he enigoy'd this Appellation before it grew "dishonourable (q)"; but this must certainly be a Mistake, because this Word had chang'd its Signification long before Trallian's time, being commonly applied to disputing and contentious Persons, who were therefore term'd Sophistae or Sophists.

Τ είς εμέ παρ' υμών φιλοφεόνως εκάς όλε γενομένης ευνοίας. — Οι κ) γέρων λοιπον
ω ειθαρχώς κὸ κάμνειν ο υκέτι ευνάμεν Θ, τέπο
πὸ βις λίον έγεα τα, συνπάξας πὰ μεπὰ πολλης τειςης εν παίς πῶν ἀνθρώπων νόσοις καπαληφθείσας μοι πείρας. Edit. Goup. lib. 12.
in principio.

(1) Noster ille (Trallianus scil.) ab ineunte, ut ita dicam, juventute, sapientiae adeo suit studiosus, ut adultus Soques appellationem obtinuerit, & priusquam nomen hoc invidiosum foret. Alex. Trall. latinit. donat. per Alban. Torin. in Praes fatione.

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This does not hinder however, but that it might be given him, as it doubtlefs was, by way of Eminence, it fignifying, in its proper Senie, a Man addicted to Wisdom. As he grew up in Years, a Defire of improving himself farther in his Profession encreased likewise Not contented therefore with what Inftruction ons he could procure in his own native Climate, but ambitious to pry into the State of Physick, as it stood in other Countries, he travel'd through Greece. Gaul, Spain, and several other Places. whose mention we find up and down in his Works. Thus, treating of the Epilepsy, he speaks of a Remedy for it which he got in Tufcany (r); of another which he receiv'd in Gaul (s), now France; and still of a third which he learn'd in Spain (t). Which Instances.

(r) Ελαβον κ) τύπο όν πυσκία. Edit. Goup. p. 29. lin. 8.

which the with B. or all qualities

(s) Enego omep exabor en zantia. p. ead. lin. 17.

(t) Er de ionaria weds entantinus vote enconor. p. ead. lin. 26.

as they prove that he did really travel to the several Places there mention'd, so are they, at the same time, a Demonstration of his great Thirst and Desire after Knowledge.

As to the Time, SIR, in which this excellent Author flourished, Historians are not agreed about it. The best of them indeed, give but a very imperfect Account of the Ages of most of the Greek Writers in Phylick; and are for careless, as Dr. Friend well observes (a) " that they are well contented if they " come within a hundred, or two hun-" dred Years of their true Time". No less a Man than Vander Linden is doubtful whether he liv'd in 360, 413, or 600. M. Le Clerc again, in the new Edition: of his History of Phylick, makes him. promiscuously with Etius and Paulus. to flourish in the fourth Century; tho there was, as will presently appear, a very considerable Distance between them.

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⁽u) Hift. of Phys. Vol. 1. p. 3.

who was Poner or to St. Chief

Bu'r in order to clear up the true Time of our Author, it will be proper, first to settle that of Atius and Paulus, fince Trallian mentions the former, and the latter makes mention of Trallian, Atins was born at Amida in Mefopotat min, from whence he had the Title of AMIAHNOS. He could not flourilli in the fourth Century, according to M. Le Clerc, as appears to any one that has but read his Works. Nay it is plain from them, that he did not live till the Beginning of the fixth, or, at least, till the ending of the ffth Century; because he mentions St. Cyril, Archbifbop of Alexandria, whose Death, as History tells us, happened as late as the Middle of the fifth Century. Hence it is evident. that he must live after St. Cyril. But what places him yet later, is his quot-ing a Medicine, " prepar'd, and much recommended by Petrus Archiater " (x)" chief Physician to Theodoric, who Darbor motion

⁽κ) 'Αλλο ο σκευαζει πότρ ο ο αρχυθείς, ε πάνυ όμτο μαρτυρά. Ætis Edit. Graes. Ven net. apud Aldum, An. 1534. p. 147, lin. 22

who was Posterior to St. Cyril; by which Means the Time of Ætius's flourishing, must be still lower down, and about the End of the fifth Century.

PAULUS, was a Native of the Island Ægina, as is evident from his own Preface, in which he invites the Reader, " to be acquainted with the " Labours of Paulus, who had travell'd " into a great many Parts of the World, " and who was born in Agina (y)". He cou'd not flourish neither in the fourth Century, according to M. Le Clerc's Calculation, because he is placed by Abulpharagius, the Arabian, who is allowed by all, to have given the best Account of those Times, in the feventh. And yet Paulus cou'd not live late in it. as is plain from his own Writings; where, speaking of Collyriums for a Fiftula, he mentions one, " which he " came

⁽y) Παύλου πόνον με γνώθι, τε γης το πλέον διαδραμόνω, φύνω εκ τ αιγίνης. Pauli Edit. Graec. Basil. per Cratandrum, An. 1538. in principio.

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se came by in Alexandria (z)." Not. that it appears from this, or any other Passage in Paulus's Works, that he actually studied at Alexandria, as Dr. Friend would have it (a); but that he was there is past all doubt, and indeed, whether he made that the Place of his Studies, or not, or only travelled thro' it, as he did thro' many other Places, it must probably be before that City was taken and plunder'd by Amron, which happened no later in the feventh Century than the Year forty. For it is not likely that Paulus would visit Alexandria after it had been fack'd, and all the Libraries and other Monuments of Learning burnt by Order of the Calipb. And what may still serve for a farther Proof that Paulus could not flourish late in the feventh Century, is, that Abulpharagius places him (b) some time before Othman was made Caliph, which was in the Year 643, two Years after Heraclius's Death: So that he does well to make him flourish some time in the

Edit. Paul. Basil. p. 153. lin. 1.

⁽a) Hift of Phys. Vol. 1 p. 6. (b) 114.

the Reign of Heraclius, as about the Year 620.

THE times of Etius and Paulus being thus fettled, it will be no hard matter to adjust that of Trallian. At the latter End of his 12th Book he makes mention of Atius; for he there quotes a Passage " concerning an Eryspelas, or " inflammatory Eruption in the Viscera " (d)", from the Works of that Author. Paulus again, speaking of compound purging Medicines, transcribes one composed of Rhodomel from Alexander (e), or Trallian, which is the same with what we find in Trallian's 12th Book (f), as to the Ingredients, though it differs a little as to their Quantity and Dose. Paulus too quotes another Media cine from Trallian, which he calls Cyphoides

⁽a) Έπ τ αξτίν, περίτ ον τοις σπλάγχνοις ερυσιωτλατοδών διαθέστων. Edit. Goup. p. 242. lin. 4.

⁽e) Kaldpoior to dia 18 posopérilo. Aregárseov. Paul. Edit. Basil. p. 261. lin. 40. (f) Edit. Goup. p. 236. lin. 27.

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ides (g), which implies, properly, a kind of Suffimentum or odoriferous Fumigation, first used and invented by the Agyptian Priests, though it hath since been applied to any Aromatical Compofition. Thus Atius is mention'd by Trallian, and Trallian again by Paulus: I have been the more exact in referring to the particular Places, because it hereby appears, that Trallian must be plac'd fomewhere between thefe two: i. e. after Atius, and before Paulus. Now Ætius, as was prov'd above, flourished about the end of the fifth Century; and it is probable that Trallian could not be long after him, because he is mention'd by Agathias the Historian. who wrote no later than in the Reign of Justin Junior, about the Year 565. Trallian then must have liv'd before this, and yet in all liklyhood, it cou'd not be long before, because he tells Cosmas, in the Place already quoted, that he was grown old and incapable of bearing Labour B 4

⁽g) 'Amo, i zupoeshis 'Anegdys'eou. Paul. Edit. Basil. p. 270. lin. 38.

or Fatigue. From whence, I presume, I shall be pretty exact in my Calculation, if I place him some small time before Agathias, as in the Middle of the sixth Century, or about the Year 550.

Hence, Sir, we may perceive what a Mistake a modern Author (h) is guilty of, in placing Trallian before Atius, and still more so, when he puts Trallian in the Year 360; near 200 Years before his true time! But he might probably have been led into this Error by relying too much on the Authority of one of the Editors of Trallian, I mean Guinterius, who tells us in the Dedication of his Edition, "that he liv'd between "Atius and Paulus, and not much after "the Reign of the Emperor Julian (i)"; which was about 360, precisely the

⁽b) Bibliothec. Literar. Numb. 2. 4.

⁽i) Atque it a Alexander veluti medius inter illos, (Ætium scil. atque Paulum,) nempe non multo post Juliani Imperatoris tempora, vixisse recte dicetur. Joan, Guinter. Ander, Epist. Nuncup, p. 3.

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It is indeed strange, that Guinterius, who seems in other respects to be a Man of great Learning, should so far mistake the Age of his Author: For it is impossible but that he who has left us an Edition of his Works, must know, that Trallian makes mention of Jacobus Psycrestus, (for he expressly quotes a Medicine which was ascrib'd to him (k),) who was chief Physician to Leo the Great, about the Year 474, so that by this one means he might evidently have brought his Author down above an Hundred Years later than he has.

As to our Author's Stile, it is clear and concise, but at the same time very expressive, the Greek Language, as Dr. Friend observes, being spoken in great Persection at Tralles, where he was born,

⁽k) Têro τὸ φα'ρμανον Ἰακω'6 ε τε ψυχρης ε ἐνομα'ζεσι, εc. Alex, Trall. Edit, Goup, p. 79. lin. 23,

born, because of its Neighbourhood to the Ionians. Some few Words indeed foreign to the Greek Language, have, on Account of his great Travels, crept into his Text; thus the Words iphagolia, mordiror, aniaror, &c. are Latin terms express'd in Greek Characters. However this Mixture, which occurs but feldom, is very pardonable, because very intelligible. In other respects his Stile is good; and though not Rhetorical, yet ftrong and nervous. All florid ways of Expression was what he seems to have avoided, studying as much as he cou'd, to make use of the most common and " perspicuous Words, that his Diction " might be eafy, even to vulgar Capa-" cities (1)". And in this respect he certainly acted with Judgment; for as in all Sciences, so particularly in Physick, no mode of Speech ought to be allow'd

⁽¹⁾ Έσω έδασα ηδ ως διδέχε αι ποιναίς κ μάλλον δυδήλοις χρήσαδαι λέξεση, ίνα κ ποις τυχέσην δη τ φεάσεως ευλυπον είη το σύνλαγμα. Edit. Goup. p. 203. lin. 1.

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of, that hinders the Mind from paying a close Attention to the Matter in hand. A figurative Phrase may oftentimes delight the Fancy, but then, I fear, it feldom improves the Judgment, which feems to have been our Author's, fole Intention. Accordingly he never deviates from the Subject he is upon, nor entertains his Reader with needless Excursions. " not thinking it necessary to fav all " that might be faid, but only what re-" lated to his purpose (m)". In his Quotations from Hippocrates, Galen, or others, he is very just; and he never mentions any Physical Writer but with respect, especially these two, to whom he always gives the Epithets of mountalo. and beo'milo, i.e. most wife, and most divine. But though he pays a due Deference to the Ancients, yet he is fo far from putting an implicit Faith in what they have advanced, that he very often dissents from their Doctrine, wherever medianti selepromia (a) he

⁽m) 'Am' & δεῖ γεάφαν ἄπαντα, ἀκᾶνα το μάπον ὅσα άρμήτθα, Edit. Goup. p. 22. lin. 29.

he judges it to be erroneous, as will be feen in many future Parts of this Difcourfe. He was a Man much verfed in Practice, and confequently one of great Experience. Whatever he speaks of, is generally in his own Name, and from his own Knowledge, Instances of which we find in almost every Page of his Works. He feldom recommends a Medicine but with great boldness; thus, speaking concerning Melicraton, he fays, " that he thought it necessary to " mention it, as having oftentimes, du-" ring a long Course of Practice, expe-" rienc'd its good Effects (n)". Treating too of an Antidote compos'd of Hore-bound, good against Pthisical and Ashmatical Disorders, &c. he advises it " to be used in those Cases with con-" fidence, for it is, fays he, what I have and of all short structure and in the

as the very selection of the test of the

⁽n) 'Αναγκαΐον ήγησάμην ες των μελικεάτυ μνημονεύσαι, μεγάλα γο όκ τε κεόνε, ες τῆς μακεᾶς ωᾶεας εύεον έξ ἀυτε κατορθώμαζα, Edit. Goup. p. 49. lin. 24,

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"oftentimes made tryal of (o)". And furely he is so far from being blameable for this, or from deserving to be thought a strong Believer in the Force of all his Drugs (p), that he ought to be prais'd for being sollicitous for the Divulgation of those Remedies he had personally known to be effectual.

As our Author's Stile is excellent, so likewise is his Method; and there is no respect in which he is more distinguished from the other Greek Writers in Physick, than in this. The Works of Hippocrates, Galen, and indeed all of them, except it be Aretaeus, are not only very voluminous, but put together with little or no order, as is evident enough to all such as have been conversant with them.

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⁽¹⁾ Θαρρών επι παίντων χρώ ες 1 35 2/4 πολλης πείεας. Edit. Goup. p. 82. lin. 36.

⁽b) Friend's Hift. of Phys. Vol. I. p. 84.

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Hrs Works are divided into twelve Books, in which he treats of Difternpers as they occur from Head to Foot; beginning with the falling off of the Hair, &c. Head-ach, Phrenfle, Lethargy, Epilepfy, Palfy, Melancholy, then going on to the Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nofe, Teeth, Throat, Breaft, Stomach, Liver, Intestines, Kidneys, and so on to the Gout, and the different Kinds of Fevers, with which he concludes. This ishis general Method of ranging Difeales. and which several Systematical Writers in Phylick fince his Time, as Sennertus, Riverius, &c. have thought fit to follow, as of all other the most agreeable to the nature of fuch an undertaking. Nor is the order again, which he observes in speaking to each particular Distemper By itself less suitable to the design of a Practical Writer. Thus, he generally ushers in a Disease with such a Description, as is sufficient to raise a just Idea of it. In the next Place, he usually enquires into its Caufe, laying it down for a Rule, " that it is impossible for any " one who is ignorant, either of the 66 Nature

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"Nature or Cause of a Disease, ever to " effect the Cure of it (q)". After this he commonly proceeds to the Diagnoficks, or Signs which teach us how to distinguish any particular Distemper from all others; then to the Cure, which he generally begins with adjusting the Regimen, telling us what particular Exercise or Diet, as what fort of Meat, Drink, Bread, Birds, Fift, Pulfe, Fruit. &c. fhould be made choice of or avoided: And at last, to the Use of Medicines, which is the main End and Scope of Physick, always prescribing first such as are Simple, and then those that are more Compound to Wasta that mornig@ 10 ac this Place, conclaimly be finded at a

But before I close this Subject of our Author's Method, it may not be improper to take notice of a Conjecture which the late learned Dr. Friend has advanced, about the order in which his twelve Books ought to be plac'd. He seems, in

⁽⁴⁾ A μήχανον 38 άρνοῦνται το αίπον, η η το πάθ., ἐκκό ται δυνηθήναι τήν ἐνοχλώσαν διά-Ατοιν. Edit. Goup. p. 173. lin. 34.

in his History of Physick, to be of Opinion, that what is now the 12th Book, ought to be the first; for, speaking of his 12th Book, he favs, "that whoever " reads it may be convinc'd, that it "ought to be plac'd before the other " eleven; especially when he himself fays, at the latter End of the Eleventh " that there he shall conclude this Work (r)". Trallian indeed, does there fay, " that having prescrib'd the Method of "Cure, &c. proper to be observ'd for "Gouty Persons, he will put an end to "that Book (s)". But with due Submission to better Judgment, I cannot be of Opinion, that the Word Bichw in this Place, can fairly be suppos'd to to have any relation to the Work in general, confifting of 12 Books, as Dr. Friend has turn'd it, but rather to that particular Book, the Eleventh, which sviews ear cours of the one un sucur

(r) Hift. of Phys. Vol. 1. p. 89.

The Broken one oplace to the Bollon

⁽s) Καὶ τως της ποδαγεικών τα περούκονία γεά ψαντις εν βουθημασί τι κ) μεθόδοις, &c. πέλος ευτυχώς τη βίβλω περουύπομεν. Edit. Goup p. 200. lin. 4.

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our Author had then before him, and which he therefore thought it time to conclude, because he had sufficiently exhaufted his Subject. Besides, if the twelfth Book, which treats of nothing but Fevers, were to be plac'd before the other Eleven, it would break in upon our Author's general Method, which is that of ranging Distempers as they lie from Head to Foot, as appears not only from the order his Books have hitherto been plac'd in, but likewise from the Copy which his Translator Torinus followed, in which he tells us, Trallian had class'd his Diseases, name rimus on mepuahis is rooks, and which he accordingly has turn'd, ab bominis coronide ad imum usque calcaneum. Add to this, that in the Proem to Torinus's Copy, Trallian himself expressly says, "that he will " treat of Diseases through all Parts of " the human Body, from the Crown of " the Head to the Sole of the Foot (t)". And

⁽t) A Summà itaque humani capitis coronide, ne dicam à capillis ipsis auspicabimur-

And again, in the beginning of his Book on Fevers, he tells Cofmas, according to the faid Copy, "that having, "happily made an end of the first Part, which he requested of him, he wou'd now set about the second, which shou'd treat of the different Kinds of Fevers "(n)". From all which, I think it is evident enough, that the order which his twelve Books have hitherto stood in, ought not to be alter'd.

HAVING advanced thus far, SIR, it is time we should come to the chief Point, i. e. to consider our Author's Merit

bimur. Ac deinceps per singulas fere corpovis partes us que ad imam pedis planvam, extremosque unguiculos, vitia, injurius, aegritudines que ingruentes persequar. Alex. Trall. latin. donat. per Torinpla.

(u) Alterâque parte, quam petebas, jam haud infeliciter (ut puto,) absolutâ, alberam nunc, de diversis febrium generibus, quantum sieri possit compendio perstringam. p. 305.

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Merit and Pretentions in relation to Practice; and in this respect I am much mistaken, if, instead of a mere Compiler, or worthless Writer, we shall not find him to be, as the learned Dr. Friend has stilled him (x), one of the mass valuable Authors since the time of Hippocrates.

od headquit of a more shan or-OMITTING then what he fays of the external Diseases of the Head, as the Alopecia, Porrigo, &c. as not containing any thing very remarkable, I shall begin with the Cephalagia of Head ach (1). Here he makes a very judicious Enquiry into the different Causes that excite this Distemper, as excessive Heat, a hot or cold Habit of Body, a foul or distemper'd Stomach, violent Fevers, too plentiful an Use of Wine, or Falls and Blows; justly being of Opinion; that as it is not produced by one, but by different Means; so it ought to be cured by different Methods, adapted to that particular Cause which prevails most. If it be accompanied with Watchings, he recom-

(x) Hist. of Phys. Vol. 1 p. 83.

commends Opiates; a Procedure highly rational, and still observed by the best of our modern Practitioners. If it be caufed by a Fever, he advises us to have regard to the original Disease, and to endeavour to subdue that first. If it arises from a Fall or Blow, he thinks it "dan-" gerous, on account of a more than or-" dinary flux of Humours to the Part "(z)". If the Inflammation in this Case reach no farther than the Pericranium, he pronounces it eafy of cure, but if it happens on the contrary, to penetrate deeper, and affect the Meninges, or Membranes which enclose the Brain, the Danger is great; for, as he justly obferves, Convulsions and Deliriums generally follow, fo as to threaten fudden Death. In order to prevent the Increase of the Inflammation, he judiciously begins the Cure with Bleeding, " because " it causes a Revulsion, and lessens the " flux of Humours to the Part affected 6 (a)". A Reason sounded on the nicest Laws

⁽²⁾ Κίνδυνον 35 επιφέρει συρρεύντων άυτη πλειόνων χυμών. Edit. Goup. p. 10. lin. 1.
(a) Ούτω 35 αντίσπασις ές αι τ επιρροής. p. ead. lin. 9.

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Laws of the Animal OEconomy, and as good a one as can possibly be assigned. After proper Evacuations, he recommends Topical Applications, and gives us an excellent Caution to keep the Part very warm, and to take care that the Head, (which he calls véupour apan, or the Origin of the Nerves,) be not affected with Cold. He prohibits his Patient the Use of Wine and Flesh, and orders a thin and spare Diet, especially if the Fever be violent. A Practice which argues him to have been well vers'd in his Profession.

He is very exact in the Description of the Phrenitis or Phrensy (h), which arises, he says, from a Disorder in the Brain, and not, as some imagine, from an Instammation of the Diaphragm. He lays down several good Rules, whereby to distinguish such as labour under this Distemper, from such as are delirious; many being apt to be not a little deceived in this respect, by mistaking one for the other. Among the Diagnosticks

C 3

he

⁽b) Edit. Goup. p. 15.

he there gives, I cannot omit that of an inflam'd Diaphragm, which is, " breath-"ing with Difficulty, and having a "very broken or uneven Respiration (c)". Now the Motion of the Diaphragm it is well known, is to descend towards the Andomen in Inspiration, in order to enlarge the Capacity of the Thorax, that the Lungs may have room for the Reception of the Air; and to ascend again in Expiration, that by lessening the Cavity of the Chest, it may compress the Lungs for the Expulsion of it. When it is inflam'd then, or difeafed, it is impossible it should perform these alternate Actions of Contraction and Relaxation, as, in a natural State, it ought to do; on which account Refpiration must be affected, or in other Words, the Breath must be fort and interrupted. This I mention the rather. because it shews our Author's Inlight into Anatom, and the Use of the Parts. If the Patient be ffrong, and nothing forbid it, he orders Bleeding as the first and

⁽c) Δυσπιούπ μάλλον, η ανωμαλον ίσχυρώς ίσχηπ το πνεύμα. ρ. 16 lin. 21,

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and principal Help. But if he should be against the Operation, and unwilling to have a Vein opened in the Arm, he then advites it to be perform'd in the Vena recta of the Forehead; giving at the fame time a proper Direction to cast a Ligature round the Neck, to make the Vein fwell. In case of Watchings and Deliriums, he orders Narcoticks, as Diacodium, but not without very good Cautions; particularly not to give it in a Falle or Baffard Porenfy, or when the Patient's Strength is much diminished; for then, he fays, it will do more Hurt than Good. If Convulfions come on, he advises the chafing, fomenting and thing of the Extremittes, as likewise Cupping, by way of Revulsion: If, a Caros or Sopor, he prescribes what may rouze the Patient from his Drowlinels, as Frictions and Sternutatories. He allows of Wine too, but under very proper Reffrictions; as when the Strength is much impaired, when there is little or no Fever, when the Urine begins to let fall a Sediment, or when the Patient has been addicted to it in a State of Health. Whence it is apparent, that he writes like one who had

had no Superficial Acquaintance with the Art of Healing.

In a Lethargy (d), he advises us, first to confider the Strength, Age and Constitution of the Diseased, and then, if nothing contraindicate it, to begin the Cure with taking away a sufficient Quantity of Blood. If it should not give way to this, he recommends Sternutatories, as Euphorbium, and orders the Legs to be chafed and cover'd with a Cataplasm of Squills, bruis'd and mix'd with Vinegar, with a View, no doubt, of raising a Blister. If the Disease should still continue inveterate, he orders the Hair to be shav'd off, and the Head to be anointed with fuch Medicines as vellicate and simulate the Skin; a Practice analogous to that of covering the Head with a Vesicatory, which is what the Moderns make use of. He speaks much in praise of Castor, and says that he knew feveral who had escap'd the Jaws of Death by the use of it. He orders it to be taken with Scammony, which

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which is worth our Observation; for it would not perhaps be improper, if Cephalicks were to be mixed with the Purgatives usually given in this case.

IN an Epileply (e), if it happens to an Infant, he gives us a deal of Ad-vice how to manage the Nurse, so that her Milk may be kind and good. He prohibits her the Use of such things as are acrimonious, " because, says he, " they open the Uterine Vessels too " much, and cause too great a Discharge " of the Menstrual Evacuations, than " which nothing can be more prejudi-" cial". The Reason he assigns for this. is a very just, and indeed a very surprising one, considering the Age he wrote in viz. " That the Quantity of the Milk "must necessarily be lessen'd, in pro-"portion to the Lofs the Blood fustains "by Purging (f)". Which amounts

(e) Edit. Goup. p. 22.

⁽f) "Ελατίον ηδ ανάγκη Άξα' πούτε εξ πο γαλα γίνεως, τε αιμαίω ελάτίονω γινομένε Αξα' την κάθαρουν. Edit. Goup. p. 23. lin. 16.

to the fame as though he had rold us, that the Encrease of one Evacuation, is always the Decrease of another; a Maxim which has fince been established by the Statical Experiments of Sanctorius, and one which whoever is thoroughly acquainted with, cannot fail of being let Into fome of the most important Secrets in the Art of Phylick. If the Age of the Infant will permit it, he orders a gentle Purgative, but to Adults, those of a fronger Nature; particularly a fort of Pill compos'd by himfelf, which confifts of Alors, Scammon. Collocynth. and Gum. Bdell. in equal Quantities. From Purging he proceeds to Vomiting, and fo on to Bliftering, which he raifes with the Herb Lepidium; and I appeal to you, Sir R. Who have been long and fuccessfully converfant in Practice, whether fuch a Method be not very rational?

IN a Palsy (g), if it happens to any part of the Head, as the Eyes, Nose or Tongue, the Seat of it, he says, is in the Brain;

⁽g) Edit. Goup. p. 173.

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Brain; but if those parts on the Contrary remain unburt, it is then in the Medulla Spinalis, or some Nerve which proceeds from thence. He begins the Cure with moderate Bleeding, (for he will not allow of a large Quantity to be taken away, even in cale of a Plens tude;) and then, having first recommended Apophlegmatisms, Chaffings, &c. he proceeds to Purging; where he particularly recommends a fort of Hiera of his own composing, which he fave is both fafe and excellent. It confifts of Aloes, Agaric. Polypod. Pip. Long. Pip. Alb. Pip. Nig. Lignum Caffiae. Opopone Oroc. Sagapen, Castoreum. Scammon. Rad. Arifoloch. &c. in proportionate Quantities. He gives it either in Powder or mix'd up with Honey, but leaves a Caution, not to add to the Quantity of Scammon, which would but spoil the Medicine; " for it is not his Intention. " he fays, that it should pass off imme-" diarely through the Bowels, but re " main in the Body, and be distributed " to the remotest Parts of it; that it may there attenuate and alter the Fluids, dilate the Paffages, and dislodge " the

" the Obstructions in the Nerves, that " the Spirits which move through them " may be pure and unmix'd". This is an Observation of great moment in Practice, and it would be easy to shew, wou'd my defigned Brevity permit me, what excellent good Sense there is in it, and as Dr. Friend well observes (b), " of how extensive an use the Reflection he here " makes, may be to us, in regard to " flow Purges in some Chronical Distem-" pers". If it happens to seize the Lips or Muscles of the Face, he recommends Bleeding in the Sublingual Veins particularly; and if it affects the Musculus or Sphinster Ani, he cures it chiefly by the Insessio, which is sitting up to the Navel in a medicated Liquor, and by Suffitus or Fumigation, for which he orders the Lapis undirns to be heated and sprinkled with Wine, the Patient receiving the Vapour through a Funnel, or some such contrivance: which is without doubt a very rational way of proceeding, and one that will do more fervice in fuch a Case.

⁽b) Hift of Phys. Vol. 1. p. 100.

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Case, than all the Medicines in the World given inwardly.

IN the Description of Melancholly (i), he is excellent, painting out the different Kinds of it in a very beautiful Manner, and giving us feveral lively instances of the Depravity of the rational Faculties under this Distemper. Thus. fome he tells us, fancy themselves transform'd into Earthen-Vessels, others into Cocks, endeavouring at the fame time to imitate their Crowing. Some again imagine that they fustain the Heavens on their Shoulders, like Atlas, and are afraid every moment of their falling and crushing them to Pieces. He faw a Woman he fays, who always kept her middle Finger bent, fancying she held the whole World in it; on which Account she made fad Lamentations, fearing that whenever she should open or unbend it, the World would fall down, and all things be destroyed. He would have us to enquire particularly whether

⁽i) Edit. Goup. p. 31.

it does not owe its rife to Grief, Care, Anger, or fome other Passion of the Mind, and if it does, to humour the Patient as much as possible; which is an Argument of his good Sense and Judge ment. Forthere is such an inteparable Connexion between the Mint and Body, Though no Reason or Philosophy can explain to us the Manner of their acting upon each other,) that it is impossible the latter should enjoy Ease and Tranquillity, while the former is any ways out of order. Wherefore he takes great care to please and amuse the one, with what may be agreeable to it, as well as to rectify the diforder in the other, with proper Medicines; giving us feveral notable Instances of the great Power and Influence the Imagination has over the Constitution. Thus he tells us of die Philotimas, a Physician, who cur'd a Man that fancied himself beheaded for a Tyrant, by clapping a great leaden Car fuddenly on his Head, which making him fensible of a new Weight there. induced him to believe he had regain'd his Head, and fo recover'd him from his Diforder. The same Philotimus too, he fays,

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fays, cur'd a Woman who immeging the had fwallow'd a Serpent, by a like Stratagem. He first gave her a Vomit. and then fecretly conveyed into the Liquid the had ejected, a little Beaft, as like as he could procure it, to that the had form'd in her Immagination, and given him a Description of, which when the faw, the concluded it was cast out of her own Body, and fo grew well; rejoicing much that the was rid of fo troublesome a Guelt. He instances again another Case, in which this Disorder was occasion'd by immoderate Grief, and cur'd by its opposite Passion, For It was of a Woman who went Melancholly on account of her Husband's long Ablence from her, but who, returning home, and giving her no Notice of his approach, enter'd of a Sudden into the Room where the was, and prefented himself to her; who, beholding him at a Time when he was so little expected, was so overwhelm'd with Joy, that she secover'd her former Health and Reafon, without any other Assistance. He exhorts us of all things to take the Dileafe in time, lest it grow invererate and degenerate

generate into Madnefs, which, as he wifely observes, " is nothing more than " an encreas'd or heighten'd Melancholly (k)". In case of a Plenitude, or suppression of any usual Evacuation, as the Haemorrhoides in Men, and the Menfes in Women, he begins the Cute with Bleeding, and if the Patient be robust, advises as much Blood as is necessary to be taken away at one Operation. But if his Strength will not permit it, he then orders it to be repeated twice or thrice, or oftner, and a little to be drawn of at a time, till there is as much lost as is requisite. If a Vein cannot be open'd in the Arm, he would have one attempted in the Ham, and Parts about the Ankle, especially in Women, because, he says. it brings down the Menfes: But adds. "That as to the Disease itself, it does not much matter from what particular " Part the Blood be taken away, fince " the whole Body is evacuated by it,

⁽k) O'uder 38 equi and paria, n'emitages f menagy solias emi to dyessinepor. Edit. Goup. p. 33. lin. 10.

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according to the Saying of the divine Hippocrates (1), confluxio una, conspi-" ratio una, omnia consentientia (m)" Which shews that our Author was a Man of a found Understanding, and no ways addicted to those superstitious Rules of opening this or that Vein in particular Cases, which several of the Ancients, and some even among the Moderns, have been so very fond of. From Bleeding he proceeds to Purging, and orders the more cooling fort, especially if the Patient be of a Bilious Constitution; for those who make use of the hotter. fuch as Hiera, he fays, do but encrease the Disease. He has a great Opinion of Bathing, and finds fault with the Ancients for being too forward in applying Cupping-glasses and Leeches to the Head. which, in his Opinion, ought not to be

(1) Lib. de Alimento.

⁽m) O'ประชา อบัง ที่รูโอง พิตุธภภัตษร, อีวิธุง ฉึง รทั้ง ผิดต่อธอง รุธิ ฉีเนอโต สะเทียนร์, อัสติส์ท หู สนุที่น่ อบาทยงษัทณ, หลายสาของ อ อาเต เทาบายลาทร อุทศ, " รูบอุ๋ออเล นเล, อบุนทางเล นเล, สนุทศ ขอบุนทนผิงล". Edit: Goup. p. 32. lin. 37:

done till the diftemper is grown to fuch. a Heigth, as not to yield to a milder Method. He differes too from them in ordering the Veratrum Album, or White-Hellebore, when other Purges have proved ineffectual; preferring the Lapis Armeniacus in this cafe, which he has found, he fays, by Experience, to operate not only more effectually, but likewife with more fafety than the other. This confirms, as Dr. Friend has well observed (n), what the History of those times informs us of, That this Medicine, had in fuch great repute among the Ancients, was utterly disused till Asclepiodatus, a Man well vers'd in Phylick and Mathematicks, reviv'd it about the fifth Century. And we fee that Trallian. who, as we have prov'd liv'd near fifty Years after that time, was not very well reconciled to the Practice of it. He not only purges with the Armenian Stone, as before mentioned, but vomits with it too. This done, having first put his Patient under a proper Diet, he orders that

the second secon

⁽n) Hift. of Phys. Vol. 1. p. 102.

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that he should now and then change his Air and place of Abode, that he should converse with his intimate Friends and Acquaintance, and in short be indulged in whatever is pleasant or agreeable to him. And here I'll leave you, SIR, who are a sufficient judge, to determine, whether Bleeding, Purging, Vomiting, Bathing and Amasements, be not the most principal Intentions of Cure, the Physicians of any, nay even of the present Age, have ever made use of in this Distemper?

Has Book on the Diseases of the Eyer (o), is chiefly a Collection of Receipts; but such as seem to be well adapted to the several Disorders for which he recommends them. He advises us however, not to trust too much to Collyriums and other external Applications, but to make use at the same time of Bleeding, Purging, and such proper Evacuations. And whoever will but consult the learned Dr. Pitcairn's Theoria Morborum

⁽⁰⁾ Edit. Goup. p. 40.

Oculi (b), in which he proves, that they arise from a fault in the Retina, and not in the Aqueous or any other Humour, will foon be convinc'd how very confentaneous such a Practice is, even to the best of our modern Discoveries. If they are affected with an Anthrax, or a small red Swelling with great Pain and Inflammation, he advises Bleeding, Bathing, &c. and takes occasion to give us his Opinion of the Effects produc'd upon our Bodies by Heat and Cold, which is well worth Notice. " Cold, fays he, " by contracting the Surface or Skin, " and retaining those Superfluities which " should be evacuated, is the cause of a " great many Disorders; while Heat by " its rarifying quality is very apt to oc-" casion Fluxions in particular (q)". Her north thill too much to lower

and office estament Annilsacions, but to

⁽p) Printed among his Dissertationes.

⁽¹⁾ Το μεν Ιυχεον, πυχνοαῦ την επηφάνειαν, κὶ ἀναποκλείον τὰ περιτίώματα, ωλειόνων ἀδυνῶν ἀπον γίνεται. τὸ Β θερμόν ἀραιωτικόν ὑπάρχον, πάνυ ρευματίζειν είωθε. Edit. Goup. p. 51. lin. 5.

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He cautions us too in the fame Place, " not to anoint the Patient's Head with " Oyl, (a Custom much in Vogue among "the Ancients,) because, says he, it " stops up the Pores, hinders Perspira-"tion, and so endangers a Defluxion " (r)". I might here easily enlarge on the admirable Phylosophy contain'd in these Observations, but that my design permits me only to deliver plain marter of Fact, and not a rationale on every remarkable thing that may occur. Those that have a mind to see more particularly how very extraordinary this Doctrine is, and what a train of Mischief arises only from an obstructed Perspiration, may consult the excellent Sanctorius's Medicina Statica,

In an Inflammation of the Meatus Auditorius (s), or any other internal D 3 part

(s) Edit. Goup. p. 57.

⁽r) Ο μοίως ή παραιτητές ν το την κεφαλήν αλείφειν ελαίω. παρεμπλαίδον ηδ τές πόρες, αδιαφόρητον αυτήν ποιεί, κό τέπο αίπον ρευματισμές γίνεται. ρ. 51. lin. 8.

part of the Ear, there is danger, he fays of the neighbouring Parts, especially of the Brain, which is formetimes affected in this case, by Consent. Now a Disease is faid to arise by Consent, when any Disorder in one part is transmitted to another, at a diffance from it, by means of those Nervous Threads and Fibres which are common to both, and which are by Anatomists observ'd to communicate with each other in all parts of the Body. Thus in a Fit of the Stone, the Vellication of the Fibres of the Bladder, affects the Coats of the Bowells and Stomach, by the Mediation of those Nervous Filaments which pass from one to the other, fo as to cause that Senfation which so nearly resembles the Colick; as likewise those violent Vomitings which are oftentimes experienced in Nephritick Cases. Hence too arises that trembling, Convultive Motion of the Lips that happens in Vomiting, for it is observ'd by Anatomists, that the Membrane which lines the Cavity of the Gullet, is extended to the left Orifice of the

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the Stomach, as likewife to the Coat which covers the Mouth and Lips ; fo that the Lower part of it being stimulared by the Particles of the Vomitory, the Upper will in like Manner be affected and drawn into Confent. And thus in the present Case, an Inflammation in the Meatus Auditorius, may affect the Brain, by means of the Auditory Nerve, and fo occasion Convulsions, Deliriums, and many other Diforders. But to return: if the Matter be long before it tends to Suppuration, there is fear, he fays, of its being translated to some more principal Part; but when once it begins to turn into Pas, he justly pronounces the Patient to be in a fair way of Recovery. If the Pain be great, he recommends the Use of Castor and Opium mixed up in equal Quantities, and dropt warm into the Ear; and its well worthy Observation, that he lays it down for a general Rule, " that no Cold Medicine ought to " be applied to the Ear, but that it " must be moderately heated, especially " if the Disorder be suppos'd to arise

" from an Obstruction (t)". I need not here shew how very rational this Caution is, because we know by Experience, that Cold acts upon our Body by contracting and corrugating the Fibres of those Parts to which it is applied, so that if those Parts happen to be obstructed, the impacted Matter will be locked in the firmer, or in other Words, the Disorder will be encreas'd. He advises that the Opium made choice of be old, in order to avoid its cauling a Torpor, or loss of Sensation; for he knew one, he fays, who by the fole use of it deprived his Patient both of his Speech and Senfes, to that degree, that they could never afterwards be reftored s ni od on tasis

WHEN any thing happens to fall into the Ear (u), he mentions several ingenious

If the Pain be great, the recommends th

⁽t) Δήλρη ή όπι εδέν δή μυχεόν πεσσφέρειν μη ακοή, αλλά πεσθερμανθέν α κό πο κα μάλλον πυνκυωσιν κ) εμφερέν υπονοέμενας Edit. Goup. p. 56. lin. 17.

^{(&}quot;) Edit. Goup. p. 61,

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Ingenious ways of getting it out again; as by a pair of Forceps, by fucking at the Bar with the Mouth or a Reed, by means of a Probe cover'd with Wool, and dip'd flightly in a Mixture of Rofin and Turpentine, or any thing that is glutinous enough to make what is got into the Ear Rick to it. He mentions too another Contrivance, which, I think, would be unpardonable in me to omit: It is, " to stop up the Patient's Mouth " and Nostrills, and then to make him " Sneeze; for the Retention of the " Breath which is by this means occafi fioned, will drive out, be fays, what f is contain'd within, i. e. in the Ear " (x)". Now the means by which this is brought about, can be understood by no one that is not thoroughly acquainted with the Structure of this part : And it would feem from hence, as though Trallian had some knowledge of that Passanious si bud liw gash and w Passage

⁽x) Πταρμόν ή κινών, εμφεατίε το τόμα εξ στις ρίνας, καττίς οδ την ρινομένην τη πυδύμαίω. εντασιν, εκείπίεται το ενδιν σφηνωθέν, Edit, Goup. p. 61. lin. 23.

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Passage which goes from the Tympanim to the Palate, which is faid to have been first discover'd by Eustachius, and from thence call'd the Tuba Eustachiana. That the Tympanum has fuch a Perforation, is plain from the Passage of Wind through the Ears, when Ulcers affect the Palate, and fo deny it a Vent at the Nofe: as likewise from Smoke being forcid that way, as I myfelf have feen in one, who could, by holding his Breath, drive the Smoke through his Ears in a very confiderable Quantity. This Passage is very small, and runs obliquely from the Timpanum to the Mouth, into which it opens near the Uvula. Its Beginning is natrow and bony, its middle cartilaginous. and its extremity membranous being open'd and thut by means of fome Mafcular Fibres. Those that have a mind to fee more concerning it, may confult the excellent Valfalva de Aure Humana, cap. 2. where they will find it accurately describ'd. When the Patient Inceres, and his Mouth and Nostrills are stop'd up, the Air which by that convultive Motion is shook out of the Lungs with great

Soup, a 6 million 22.

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great violence, being denied Vent at its ufual Paffages, will be forc'd out, gua data Porta, and fo, by the violence of its Motion, will overcome the Reliftance of the Mufcular Fibres which thut the Paffage we have been describing, and rushing through the Ears, will drive out any little Body it happens to meet with in its way. Hence, by the bye, we may fee the reason why People that are thick of hearing, are thought to receive benefit by opening their Mouths, which indeed most People are observ'd to do. when they liften to any thing with more than ordinary Attention; and why, when this Passage to the Palate is by any means obstructed, as in a Cold, the Sense of Hearing becomes dull; as likewife why we experience an obscure Noise in our Ears, upon holding our Breath violently, and Straining, which is occasion'd by the Air's being forc'd by this Passage into the internal Ear, and there beating against the Tympanum. Laftly, we may from hence also Account for two very remarkable Cases which the above-mention'd Valfalva gives us

(y); the first of a Nobleman, who grew deaf by a Polypus in his Nofe, which extended itself as far as the Uvula: the fecond of a Countryman, who, having an Ulcer on the left Side of his Mouth. a little above the Uvula, which corroded the Part fo much, that the Cavity of the Ulcer communicated with the Extremity of the Expachian Tube, loft the Sense of Hearing in his left Bar, as often, and as long as the Ulcer was stopt with a Tent, but recover'd it again whenever the Tent was taken out, But to proceed; whether it be allowed that Trallian had any Notion of this Passage or not, I think what I have here observed, may at least be esteem'd a Demonstration of the excellency of his Practice: for that Practice must certainly be reckon'd very extraordinary in any of the Ancients. which, instead of being contradicted, is strengthned and confirm'd by modern Discoveries.

IN

⁽⁾ De Aur, Human. Cap. 5. Sect. 19.

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nation of the Petian's Strength, he of IN Pains of the Ears ariling from a Defluxion or Catarrh (2), he would not have us be too free with Topical Applications, because they do a deal of hurt, and cause the Humours to flow in greater. plenty to the Part affected. Wherefore he rather advises Bathing and proper Evacuations, as Cupping on the Occiput, especially if the Patient complains of a Weight there, or has a redness and flushing in his Face. But if on the contrary there be none of these Complaints, and the Defluxion be suppos'd to arise from thin, harp Humours, he orders an incrassating Diet, and gentle Narcoticks, as Diacodium, which of all other Medicines, he fays, has a power of correcting fbarp Humours, and rendering them less corrosive. And indeed we don't know to this day, a better Remedy for fuchan Intention delicated and of well

IN a Flux of Blood from the Ears
(a), if it be accompanied with a Diminution

⁽z) Edit. Goup. p. 62.

⁽a) Ibid. qual I I was water

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nution of the Patient's Strength, he orders the Discharge to be stop'd with proper Stypticks. But if on the Contrary it be critical or symptomatical, he advises us not to resist it, because it may prove salutary; which is a good Caustion, and worthy to be observed in all Haemorrhages whatever.

Our of Deafnels (b), with Catharticks, and those too of the stronger Sort. As ter Purges he orders Apophlegmatisms, as likewise Errhines and Sternutatories; and, if it does not give way to this, the rougher Kinds of Vomits, Leeches, Sinappisms and Chasings of the Skin, together with Exercise, as Riding, particularly in a Chariot. He recommends Bathing too, and, what is well worthy Observation, washing the Body in Sea-Water (c)?. Now if this Disease be supposed to arise, according to the best Account we have

(b) Edit. Goup. p. 62.

(a), if it be accompanied with a Dim

⁽c) Kai το cr τοις θαλατίοις θέασι σμήχεσθαι καλον. Edit. Goup. p. 63. lin. 20.

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of it, from an Obstruction in the Auditory Nerves, or other parts of the Bar, which hinder them from performing the Offices and Vibrations requifite to Hearing; I cannot fee what Practice can possibly be more rational in fuch a Case. than what is here deliver'd! Stermutatories and Vomits, it is well known; have a great Power in removing and diflodging Obstructions from any part of the Body, by means of that fidden and convullive thake which they give to the whole Frame of it. And if the most obvious Effects of Cold-Bathine are owing, as they certainly are, to the great Pressure of the Water upon our Bodies, these ends will doubtless be more effectually brought about by the use of Sea-Water; on account of the great Quantity of Salt contain'd in it, which cannot but add much to the Weight of its For this reason alone it must be, as the ingenious Dr. Waimwright tells us (d), that Bathing in Sea-Water, is found, of all others, to be the most beneficial for the

⁽d) Mechan. Acc. of the Non-Naturals.
p. 126.

the Cure of fuch as are bit by a Mad Dog.

In a Parotis (e), if there be a Plea thora, he advises Bleeding before the use of Topical Applications; for those, he fays, who are too buly with them, before they have made a proper Evacuation. are oftentimes the caule of their Patient's Death. After Bleeding indeed he allows of the Use of them, and those which he himself orders, seem to be as proper for such an Intention, as any that can well be prescrib'd. He seems to favour Discussion rather than Suppuration; but if the Tumour will not yield to the former, Method, but still continues hard and painful, we must then, he says, of necessity make use of the latter. Accordingly he lays down a Rule how to know when the Matter begins to suppurate or to be chang'd into Pus; which is, when the Patient is suddenly seiz'd with a Shivering and Fever he had not before. and the Swelling grows more and more painful

⁽e) Edit. Goup: p. 70.

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ipainful. He justly forbids the Use of all great Astringents, as Solanum, Alum, &c. to which he declares an aversion, because they repel the Matter upon the inward Parts, and that not without danger (f). And in this, as our learned Countryman observes (g), he agrees in the Main with that excellent Writer Celsus, who repels and discusses these Tumours when they come originally of themselves, but endeavours to suppurate, and bring them to Maturation, when they accompany any other Disease, because the Swelling in this case is critical, and so proves salutary.

In an Haemorrhage of the Nose (h), he recommends a very uncommon Remedy, but one that seems at the same time to be well calculated for such an Intention. It is the Down which comes E from

⁽f) Παθακρύω η την υλην ον τω βάθω εκ ακινθύνως. Edit. Goup. p. 74. lin. 7.

⁽g) Friend's Hist. of Phys. Vol. 4.

⁽b) Edit. Guinter. p. 208.

from the Fruit of the Platanus, or Plane-Tree, which he would have blown up into the Patient's Nostrills, by means of an hollow Reed, or some such Contrivance. He fays it will foon ftop the Bleeding, which it will doubtless do, on account of its exceeding finenels, which will cause it to stick to and obstruct the Orifices of the broken Blood-Veffels, and so hinder them from letting out any more of their Contents. And for this reason it is, that the Telae Aranearum, and the Fungus Pulverulentus. or Puff-Balls as they are commonly call'd, are so very serviceable to Country People, who have oftentimes nothing better at hand, in stopping the effusion of Blood from Fresh-Wounds.

IN a Quincy (i), which he observes to be a very acute Distemper, and one that oftentimes ends in the Strangling of the Patient, he advises Bleeding before all things, ordering it to be repeated three or four times if necessary, avoiding

⁽i) Edit. Goup. p. 64.

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avoiding only not to cause a Deliquium. If no ease arise from this, but the Patient still breaths and swallows with difficulty, he would have the fublingual Veins open'd, and that immediately, not deferring it till the next Day. Caelius Aurelianus indeed censures this Practice as burtful, and that in Hippocrates too (k); but this is not much to be wonder'd at in one who was of the Methodic Sect, and who as we are told (1) feldom omits any Opportunity of carping at the Ancients, particularly Hippocrates, the Chief of the Dogmatic, or Rational Physicians. He tells us of a dangerous Case in which he cut a Vein in the Morning, open'd those under the Tongue in E omengor?, the

(k) Dividit etiam (Hippoc. Scil.) venas Jub Lingua constitutas, quod est non solum inutile, verum etiam noxium. Cael. Aurel. Edit. Amstel. Ann. 1722, p. 190.

(1) Caelius Noster vix ullam veteribus, imprimis Hippocrati contradicendi occasionem praetermittit, eosque licet sibi fere consentiant, alicubi carpere gaudet. Vid. Not. Marginal in pagin supra citat.

the Evening, and gave a Purge at Night, and yet, with all this, had much ado to keep his Patient from being choak'd. He Instances too another, in which, after having first taken away Blood from both the Arms, he immediately prescribed a Purge, without flaying till the next Day; fo ill an Opinion had this Author of Delays, which in all acute Distempers, but especially in this, cannot but prove very dangerous 'He mentions "his having cut the Jugular Veins " with great Success, when he could " not find those under the Tongue (m)", which is worth efpecial Notice; as likewise those about the Ankle in a Woman who labour'd under a Quincy from a Stoppage of her Menses, which he fays was accompanied with a twofold Advantage, the Removal of her Obstrutions, and the Cure of her Disease. He recommends Cupping, together with ex-

ternal

⁽m) Olda j zi ras o payericas nomous rundivas קאל בא, עו ביניות שונים דמו שיום דחי את של דמין אין πα μέγισα ώφελήσας. Edit. Goup. p. 69. lin. 10.

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ternal Applications, as Fomentations, Cataplasms, &c. but allows of nothing in the beginning except Repellents. In the State or Heigth, as likewise in the Declension, he orders Discutients, particularly in the latter. And it ought to be remark'd, that he expressly forbids all fuch Medicines as relax, for those, says he, who make use of them, either internally or externally, occasion a deal of Mischief by encreasing the Inflammation, and fo endangering the Patient's life. And in this he is certainly in the right, because relaxing Medicines must doubtless weaken the Tone of the Parts to which they are applied, and the Velocity of the Fluids remaining the fame as before, they will push against and diffend fuch a relax'd and weakned Part more than any other, and confequently encrease the Tumour. In short, he talks like a Master in his Profession, and as a good judge observes (n), "it is but doing him justice to say, that his Me-"thod is extremely rational and just;

⁽n) Friend's Hift. of Phys. Vol. 1. p. 106.

" and that, after all our Discoveries and " Improvements in Physick, scarce any " thing can be added to it". The Medicines he recommends are well calculated to answer their several Intentions, and are chiefly fuch as are to this day used in the same Distemper; excepting indeed the Kompo and ports, or Stercus Humanum, which he uses as a Discutient, and which, I confess, modern Practice is justly a Stranger to; fince we have Remedies enough that are much more effications, and, I believe, altogether as cleanly. He quotes the Authority of Galen and Philagrius, (the former of whom, you know Sir, mentions it in teveral places of his Works,) for the Use of it, and says that he himself has often experienc'd its good Effects. Nay, he is so exact as to give instructions how it may be procur'd as Sweet as possible, which is, to order the Person you intend to have it from, to be fed for three days together with nothing but boil'd Lupins; which may ferve however to shew us the Humour and Opinion of those times, as likewise that nothing ought to be thought mean and contemptible, that can conduce

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conduce to the Relief of those Disorders to which human Nature is subject.

I have already mention'd our Author's having open'd the Venae Sphagitides, or Jugular Veins; but what is necessary to be farther observ'd here, is, that he seems to be the first that ever attempted it. Some indeed ascribe this honour to Galen; but such are much mistaken; for he does not order their being regularly cut like other Veins, but only delivers the Method of Cure, in case they should be cut by Accident (o). In the Book indeed which goes by the Title of Anatome Vivorum, the Jugulars are advised to be opened in a Quincy, Difficulty of Breathing, Ashma, Hoarfenels, Abscess of the Lungs, and several other Diforders. But then I must beg leave to remark, that this Book was never yet allow'd, by the Learned, to be the genuine Work of Galen, but thought to be compos'd by some Arabian Writer.

dissett. cap. 7.

Writer, and falfly afcrib'd to him: for that it must in point of time, be after Trallian, who flourished before any ofthe Arabian Writers in Phylick, Others again, because it is mention'd in a Peice call'd Sorani Ephesii Introductio, impute the first Invention of this excellent Pra-Elice to Saranus, a famous Phylician of the Methodic Sect, who liv'd in the Reign of the Emperor Trajan. This would, I confess, be a sufficient Argument for the Antiquity of it, provided it could be proved, that this was really Soranus, his own Composition; but that it is not, on the contrary, is plain from the Writings of Caelius Aurelianus, who tells us in feveral Places, that what he has advanc'd, is nothing but a Translation of Soranus (v), fo that what the latter wrote in Greek, the former has

⁽p) Soranus vero cujus haec sunt quae. latinizanda suscepimus, &c. C. Aurel. Acut. Morb. lib. 2. cap. 1. in fine. Soranus autem cujus verissimas apprehensiones latino sermone describere laboramus, &c. Acut. Mort. lib. 2. cap. 28.

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left us in the Latin Tongue. Now there is not one word about opening of the Jugulars to be met with in Aurelian's Works, and it is not likely that he, who is so punctual in other Matters, would have omitted this, if Soranus himself had ever made any mention of it. All the Greek Writers in Physick that flourished before Trallian, (all I mean whose Works are preferv'd from the Injuries of time, and to argue from fuch as are loft. is ridiculous,) are flent on this head: and to him therefore must be attributed the Honour of being the first that ever open'd the Jugulars, as the learned Dr. Friend too has remark'd (q). Paulus. who, as we have prov'd, came after our Author, embraces this Practice, and recommends it in an obstinate Lippitudo (). In the Days of Actuarius it seems

to

⁽q) Sufficiet it aque has venas secandi originem ab Alexandri Tralliani temporibus repetere, qui Jugulares à se sectas esse scribit, maximéque profuisse. Comma 2. in Hippoc.

⁽r) Lib. 6. Cap. 40.

to have got confiderable footing, and the Arabians readily enough came into it, ordering it to be perform'd in an incipient Lepra, Quincy, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Imposthume of the Lungs, Dyspnoea, and the Diseases of the Spleen and Sides (s). After their time it does not feem to have been had in much repute, it being hardly mention'd, unless by Bertrucius and Arnoldus Villanovanus, till the revival of Anatomy by Jacobus Carpensis, about the 15th Century, who then gave a pretty full Account of the Manner of performing this Operation. From that time, though it began to be more and more esteem'd, yet by what Accident I know not, it was rather

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⁽s) Et ex Venis istis sunt jugulares, quae sunt duae, & minuuntur in principio leprae, & fortis squinantiae, & coangustatione anhelitus, & Ashmate acuto, & raucedine vocis, & in habente Apostema in pulmone, & Dispnia, quae est ex multo, Sanguine calido, & aegritudinibus splenis, & laterum. Avicennae lib. 1. Fen. 4. Doctrin. 5. cap. 20.

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commended than practis'd, as is plain from the Writings of Botallus, who, though he did not live above 70 Years after, yet feems to be much afraid of it. telling us that he never faw it attempted; and proposing his Fear, lest the Blood should not easily be stop'd, on account of the Largeness of these Veins. and their Vicinity to the great Trunk. Rielanus the Father again, Fabricius Hildanus, who wrote as late as the Year 1614, and feveral others, whom it would be needless to name, feem to speak with Diffidence of this Operation, tho' modern Experience fufficiently shews that there is no more reason to be apprehensive of Danger from it, than if perform'd in the Arm, or any other part of the Body. Those that have a mind to fee what great Advantages arise from this Practice of opening the Jugulars in Quincies, Opthalmies, Tumours of the Head and Face, Phrenfies, Apoplexies, and a great Number of other Difeafes, may confult the learned Dr. Friend's 2d Comment in Hippoc. where they will not fail of sufficient Information; it is enough for me to have given this Histo-

rical Account of it, and to have shews, that our Author, whom some, for want of being better acquainted with, have thought a mere Copyer, is the first that ever mention'd this most excellent Practice. A Practice, which I believe, you Sir, will readily agree with me, to be of as great moment in some Cases, as any that has ever been yet invented.

TREATING of a Collection of Viscid Humours in the Lungs (t), he makes, mention of a Case, which to. him feem'd new and wonderful. It is of a Man who cough'd up a Stone, not a thick viscid Concretion, says he. but a true Stone hard and polished, and one that founded when let fall to the Ground. The Person it feems had for a long while labour'd under a Cough, and was never free from it till he had voided the Stone. He put him under a moistning and refrigerating Regimen, and is of Opinion that he would have died Consumptive, if he had been otherwise treated; as being much given to Care, and of a thin and bestical Habit-

⁽t) Edit. Goup. p. 77.

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Habit of Body. He observes that Galen (u), speaks of one who brought up little Bodies that refembled Hail, though not quite of the nature of Stones; and of several that had spit out Matter of a Colour tending to that of Bile. Galen. he tells us, prescrib'd drying and heating Medicines in this Case, as Mithridate. Theriaca, &c. for which he very frankly and juftly reprehends him, and wonders that he should not rather prefer a cooling Method in fuch Circumstances: reflecting his own Observation upon him, that none of those he had thus treated were (av'd, but that they all died, though some bappen'd to weather it out longer than others. This, he thinks, was owing to his wrong way of Proceeding, and takes occasion thereupon to fay that of Galen. which Galen once faid of Archigenes (x). " that it is difficult for human Nature " not to err, and that he should not " have dared to have cenfur'd fo wife a

[&]quot; Man,

⁽u) In fine lib. 4. De loc. affectis.

⁽x) De comp. Med. secund. locos lib. 2.

"Man, had he not been confident that he had Truth on his Side; in which case he look'd upon it as a Sin to keep filence": concluding with that samous saying of Aristotle, "Plato is my Friend, and so is Truth, but Truth is the greater of the two". A very different Frankness this, from what some of Galen's Admirers have shewn, who, as our learned Countryman observes (1), of Massaria, the Italian Professor, declare, that they had rather Err with him, than be in the Right with any body else.

In Coughs occasion'd by a sharp Rheum flowing down upon the Aspera Arteria (2), he speaks much in praise of Diacodium, which is to this Day stequently made use of in the like Case, with very good Success, as are likewise most Preparations of Opium. He cautions us however, not to order it to such

23

⁽y) Friend's Hist. of Phys. Vol. I. p. 108.

⁽²⁾ Edit. Goup. p. 80,

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as are Weak, or who labour under a Load of recrementitious Matter upon their Lungs, because of its incrassating and thickning Quality; an Observation which relates to Opiates in general, and which may be of great moment in Preetice, if carefully attended to. It is obfervable that his Method of making Diacodium, taken from Galen (a), is nearly the same with that in the last Edition of our London Dispensatory, except that he orders Honey to be added to the express'd Liquor instead of Sugar. It has been a great Controversy among Physical Writers, whether or no Sugar was known to the Ancients, fome being of Opinion that Paulus, who calls it Sal Indicum, is the first that ever took any notice of it, while others will have it to have been known much earlier. But, not to enter into the Controversy, I must beg leave to be of Opinion, that the Ancients had a knowledge of it, at least I am fure they had of the Sugar-Cane, and that long before Paulus; for both

⁽a) Lib. 7. de Comp. secund. loc. cap. 2.

both Hippocrates and Galen mention Honey concreated in Canes or Reeds, and Dioscorides, who liv'd before Galen, expressly says, "that there is a certain "fort of concreted Honey, call'd " Zanzapov, or Sugar, found in India " and Arabia Felix, in Reeds, of a con-" fistence like Salt, and brittle like that " between the Teeth" (b). Pliny too remarks "that Sugar is produc'd in " Arabia, but that the best grows in " India (c). Now though it appears from hence, that Sugar was actually known to the Ancients, yet it is proper to observe, that Trallian never so much as mentions it, and that none of the Ancients ever made any use of it in Physick,

⁽b) Καλάπαι δε τι η Σάκχαρον εδο ον μέλιτος εν Ι'νδία πεπηγότος η πό ευδαίρονε Α'εαβία, ευεισκόμενον επί την καλάμων, ομοιον τη συς άσει άλτι, η περαυόμενον τω δ ποις όδω καλάπωρ οι άλες. Dios. lib. 2. cap. 104.

⁽c) Saccaron & Arabia fert, sed laudatius India. Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. 12.

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Phylick, that Honour being referv'd for the Arabians, who, as Dr. Friend tells us (d), " were the first that found out the " way of extracting Sugar by coction, " and by the help of that of making " Syrups; which two new Materials," " as he observes, are of great Service in " mixing up compound Medicines, and " are in feveral Cases preserable to Ho-" nev. which the Greeks were oblig'd to " make so much use of ". Bur to proceed: in Coughs which owe their rife to thick, viscid Humours, he has a very extraordinary Remark, which is, " that " Diureticks are injurious, because they " hinder Expectoration (r)": for which he gives this reason, "that the drawing " off the more thin and ferous part of " the Blood by Urine, will render the " excrementitious Matter fix'd to the " Lungs thicker, or more difficult to be voided

(d) Hist. of Phys. Vol. 2. p. 206.

MAR. Goup. r

⁽e) Διο κ) πάντα ωολέμια τα διερητίκα.
παις όπ Βωθεακ. αναπίνοεση έμωοδίζοντα.
Edit. Goup. p. 82. lin. 10.

"voided (f)". A Reason that will for ever hold true, as long as the Increase of one Evacuation is found to be the Decrease of another; which in the present Constitution of things must be eternally so.

TREATING of a Pleurify (g), he Remarks that that Appellation is not properly to be given to every Pain in the Side, but only to an Inflammation of the Pleura, or Membrane which furrounds the infide of the Ribs. It is known, he fays, by an acute Fever, a Difficulty of Breathing, a sharp pungent Pain, and a short Cough; which Symptoms too; he observes, are in a great Measure common to an Inflammation of the Liver; whereupon he lays down the Signs by which we may distinguish one from the other, and which whoever reads, will be fufficiently convinc'd of our Author's great Judgment. He orders Bleeding in the first

⁽f) Το β ορρωθος ελκομένο Άμε το έρυ, τω εγκώμενα τω τω ματα το εκτωματα το εκτωματά το εκτωμούς κο εκτωμούς και Εdit. Goup. p. 82. lin. 10.

⁽g) Edit. Goup. p. 85.

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first Place, especially if there be a Plethora, or the Patient experiences a Pain in the upper Parts of his Cheft, as about the Jugulum; but if there be no Plenitude, and the Pain on the Contrary be perceiv'd most about the lower Part of the Diaphragm, he then advises Purging. as Hippocrates does in the like Cafe. It is observable that he not only recommends Purgative Medicines by the Mouth, but by way of Chifter too; and though he speaks of Scammony for this Diforder, which, he fays, is not so beating as most other Catharticks, yet he orders it to be given by little and little, in proportion to the Exigency of the Case: which is certainly a very rational Practice, because the rougher Catharticks, it is to be fear'd, do more harm than good, and it ought here to be remark'd, that our Author's Purgatives are generally Milder than those of the other Greek Writers in Phylick. The Majority of the Phylicians in his Time, he tells us, were afraid of Purging in this Disease, but very readily came into Bleeding, as the fafer and more warrantable Method of the two. He approves F 2 of

of scarrifying, as likewise Cupping the pain'd Part, and fays, that it is wonderful to observe how the sharpest and most pungent Pains are by this means appeas'd, fo as not to stand in need of any other Affistance. He would have the Topical Applications made use of, to be discussive, being an Enemy to Oxycraton (which was frequently used in his time by way of Fomentation,) or any thing else that is sharp and irritating, because fuch things are found greatly to encrease the Diforder. He advises the Patient to drink Melicraton, which he affirms to be of special Service in promoting Expectoration, a Symptom that ought always to be carefully attended to in this Case. But if notwithstanding this, the Patient should expectorate with Difficulty, he then prescribes a Decoction of Orice-Root and Liquorice, as likewife Oxymel boil'd up with Horehound, which feems to be an excellent Remedy for fuch an Intention. He disallows of Diacodium, Philonium, or any thing elfe that has Opium in its Composition, unless the Pain prove very urgent indeed, on Account of their incrassating Quality. which

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which renders the Humours more stubborn and difficult to be spit up. He orders great care to be taken of the Diet. and would have the Difeas'd drink plentifully of Chicken-Broth, Ptisana Avenacea, &c. but prohibits the eating of Shell-Fish, as yeilding a thick glutinous Nourishment, and fo hindering Expectoration. He disapproves too of every thing that is of a cold or aftringent Nature, but allows of Water warm'd. and confutes fuch as would make us believe that Hippocrates thought it generated Bile. He orders it to be given with the Patient's Food, and makes feveral Remarks about the Nature of Liquids, and the Advantages of Dilution; "which, if well applied, fays Dr. " Friend (b), may be of great confequence and extent in Practice, espe-" cially in acute Cases; and whoever " reads carefully Hippocrates's Books " concerning the Diet in acute Distem-" pers, will apprehend what great " effects Dilution alone may have in the F 3 " most

⁽b) Hift. of Phys. Vol. 1. p. 110.

" most dangerous Difeases, even almost

" without any help from Medicine."

A Spitting of Blood (i), he observes to be one of the most dangerous Distempers that befalls the human Body, because it not only of itself endangers Life, on Account of the excessive Evacuation that generally accompanies it, but likewife because it lays the Foundation for many worse and more durable Disorders. Wherefore he would have us to be particularly diligent in our enquiries about the Cause and Nature of it, and by no means to defer its Cure; Delays being attended with more ill Confequences in this, than in any other Difeafe. He lays downmany excellent Rules whereby to diffinguish whether it arises from a Rupture of the Blood-Veffels, from their being torroded or eaten through by fbarp Humours, or from too great a Dilatation of their Orifices; as likewife how to know from what particular part the Blood is voided, whether it be from the Lungs

⁽i) Edit. Goup. p. 93.

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Lungs for Instance, the Thorax, or Parts about the Mouth. If it proceeds from a Rupture in the Vessels, he begins the Cure with Bleeding in the Arm, ordering it to be repeated at the Distance of two or three Hours, unless the Patient be young and his Strength will bear it, when he would have a larger Quantity taken away at once. It will be of no less Service, he fays, if the Operation be perform'd in the lower Parts of the Body; and Instances a Case in which, when he could not possibly raise the Veins in the Arm, he open'd those about the Ankle, and that with much greater Success. The Reason he gives for this, is, "that the Drawing the Matter down upon the more diftant Parts, causes a stronger and "more effectual Revulsion.(b)" A Reason, fays Dr. Friend, " as well express'd, and as good as any we can now give even fince the Discovery of the Circulatiment garage at or hard son " on.

⁽k) Η ηδέω ε τα πορρωτέρω μέρη ω εδιεσπή το διλης, βεξαιοτέραν πολύ την αντίσπαση απερχάζεται. Edit. Goup. p. 94. lin. 16.

"on (i)". He has left us several excellent Directions about the Diet, and it is observable that he lays it down for a Rule, Not to give anything hot, but that every thing on the contrary be temperate, and enclining rather to cold: a Caution which may be of great use in this Case, if carefully attended to. The Medicines he prescribes are well chose, such as the Terra Samia for Instance, Gum: Trag: Anyl: Opium, Succus Plantag: Thus, Alumen, Acaica, Rad: Symphit: with many others in use for the same Disorder among our best Practitioners to this very Day.

Is the Haemorrhage happens from sharp Humours corroding and eating through the Vessels (m), he advises us then to desist from the Use of all acid and astringent Medicines, and to order rather such as may cause an Alteration in the Fluids, by sheathing their acrimonious Particles, and so rendering them less corrosive.

⁽I) Hist. of Phys. Vol. 1. p. 112, (m) Edit. Goup. p. 96.

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rosive. He would have us abstain too from Bleeding, as inclining the Patient to a Phthisis or Consumption. If there be no Fever, he allows of Milk, and Gum. Trag. together with Shell-Fish, and in short, whatever will obtund the Acrimony of the Humours, and make the Blood less sharp and thin. A Practice which shews that he must have been well acquainted with the Nature of the Animal Fluids.

from a Defluxion of sharp Humours from the Head (n), he advises us to have a particular regard to that part; it being impossible that the Disorder should cease, unless a Stop be first put to the Flux which occasions it. He justly finds fault with Galen, for prescribing nothing but drying and heating Medicines in this case, such as the Theriaca and Stercus Columbarum, which, he says, will encrease the Distemper rather than cure it, and seems to be of Opinion, that a refrigera-

⁽n) Edit. Goup. p. 97.

frigerating Method would be much more proper. He tells us, that he has recover'd feveral by much milder Remedies, as the Lapis Haematitis, which he gives to the Quantity of 4 Scruples, or more, in the Juice of Pomegranats, or Polygonum, but advises, that it be first " carefully evigated, and rendred as " light as Air (m)": which is a Caution that will hold good in whatever is given inwardly, but particularly in Powders; for doubtless the more any Medicine is divided, or the smaller the Particles of which it confifts are, the eafier will it be admitted into the Latteals, and the greater will the Effects produc'd by it on our Constitution be. He gave it to some, he says, that began to spit up Pus, with wonderful Success: as likewife to one who voided little peices of Flesh from the Aspera Arteria, in whom it wrought a Cure contrary to his own Expectation. If it cannot reavib @ the Digeofpor rather than cure in

and feema to be of Opinion, that a re

⁽⁰⁾ Λεινος ή ἀυτον πάνυ δεί, ως ε χνοώδη γίνηται κὰ ἀερώδη, κὰ τοθίματη παραπλήσιον είναι. Edit. Goup. p. 98. lin. 22.

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dily be procur'd, he then orders the Bolus Armena, Terra Samia, Terra Lemnia, &c. and what is very well worth notice, a Medicine prepar'd of Vipers. He recommends too the use of fuch things as vellicate and stimulate the Pericranium, and relates a very remarkable Inflance of his applying an actual Cautery to the Head, which foon put an end to the Complaint and all its Symptoms, fo that the Patient was free from them all his Life after. This is indeed a very bold and masculine Practice, but at the same time a very Rational one; as it causes a speedy and most effectual Revulsion. Headvises the Patient to avoid much Walking, violent Exercise, Anger, Venery, Hot, Salt. Crude and Flatulent Food, as highly injurious and oftentimes cauling a Relapfe. Nor does he think the lifting of great Weights, Straining, or the Retention of any usual Evacuation less prejudicial. The living in too warm a Room, washing the Head in hot Water, or keeping it too close cover'd, he says, is particularly pernicious to fuch as void Blood from the Nofe or Mouth. The reason of

it indeed is very obvious; for Heat, it is well known, will rarefy the Fluids, and make them take up more room than they did before, on which account they will press forceably against the Sides of their containing Vessels, and so endanger the bursting of them, especially of the Capillaries. The fame may be faid of too much Bathing, Drunkenness, or any thing else that induces a Plenitude. He recommends a Milk-Diet, and fays, " that nothing either of Medicine or " Food, is fo proper and advantageous " in this case as Milk (p)". A Procedure which argues him to have been a very skilful Practitioner.

IN a Boulimus (q), or unnatural encrease of Appetite, he relates a new, but remarkable case, of its being occasion'd by a Worm. "I knew a Woman, "fays he, who devoured an immoderate "quantity

⁽p) Ο υπ ηδ φάρμανον, η έδεσμα, η άλλο τι έπω χρήσιμόν ές ν άυποις η ώφέλιμον, ώς γάλα. Edit. Goup. p. 99. lin. 38.

⁽q) Edit. Goup. p. 106.

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quantity of Food, and yet could ne-" ver be fatiated; she had an uneasy, " gnawing Senfation in her Stomach, " and a great Pain in her Head. She "took a purging Powder of Hiera, " which operating with her, brought " away a Worm above twelve Cubits " long, and fo rid her of her Com-" plaints". Now that this Diforder is occasion'd by Worms, is what we oftentimes meet with in modern Practice, and what therefore shews our Author to have been a careful Observer; especially since there appears, as Dr. Friend too has remark'd (r) no hint of this kind in any of the other Greek Writers in Phylick. control of the Control of the Control of the Control

In an Anorexia (s), or loss of Appetite, he gives us a Caution about Vomits, worthy of the most serious Consideration; which is, not to make choice of such as are rough, but rather of such as are mild and gentle, as warm Water, for which he gives the follow-

ing

⁽r) Hift. of Phys. Vol. 1. p. 112.

⁽s) Edit. Goup. p. 107.

ing reason, "that the more you vellicate "and stretch the Stomach, the more you "will destroy the Appetite (t)". Which is an excellent Remark, and one that may be of great use, if carefully observed, not only in this, but likewise in all diseases of the Stomach, that arise from too great a Laxity of the Fibres which constitute its Coats or Membranes; for the stronger Emeticks will doubtless in this Case render the Tone of the Fibres still more weak, or, in other Words, encrease the Disorder.

THE Morbus Cardiacus (u), or what we erroneously call the Heart-burn, he justly observes to be a Disease in the Stomach, or a painful Sensation about its upper Orifice, which from the great Consent it is supposed to have with the Heart, is by most Anatomists termed Kaptia. It is oftentimes occasioned, he says,

⁽t) To 38 em misor omagarisir, ng Agareirar, µgmor avarpiwar oide mir opeğir. Edit. Goup. p. 107. lin. 39.

⁽u) Edit. Goup. p. 112.

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fays, by Worms which corrode the Mouth of it to that Degree, as to occafion immoderate Faintings, and fometimes Death itself. Wherefore he cautions us, not always to conclude, that this Distemper is produc'd by vitious Humours, but to enquire at the fame time, whether there be no figns of Worms: which is a curious Observation. Nor will it appear frange to fuch as are skill'd in the Structure of the Human Body. that fo feemingly flight a Caufe, as the corresion of the upper Orifice of the Stomach, should sometimes end in Death, when they reflect on the very confiderable number of Nerves with which it is furnished from the Par Vagum, or Eighth Pair, and which render the Mouth of the Stomach fo exquisitely sensible, that no less a Man than Van Helmont was therefore of Opinion that the Soul kept its chief residence there.

IN a Vomiting, and Nausea (x), if the Matter brought up come from the Stomach

⁽x) Edit. Goup. p. 113.

Stomach itself, which we may know he fays, by the Reachings being frequent, and without any notable interval between them, he advises us to vomit and purge, but it is observable that he would have it done with the mildest Remedies. as the Cremor Ptisanae, and Eucraton, or warm Water. If the ejected Matter on the contrary do not flow originally from the Stomach, but from some other part, as is evident from the Vomitings happening but feldom, and at some confiderable Distance of time from each other, he then prescribes Bleeding; which by causing a Revulsion and Diminution of the Fluids in general, and so hindring them from being secreted in the Parts adjacent to the Stomach, in fo great a Quantity as before, is without doubt a very rational Method:

A Singultus or Hiccough (y), if it be Symptomatical, as in a Fever, Dysentery, or any large evacuation, he pronounces it to be attended with danger. He orders

⁽y) Edit. Goup. p. 120.

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ders Bleeding unless the Strength forbid it, as likewise Sternutatories, external Applications of Caffor, Styrax and Mastich to the Stomach, immerging the Hands in Hot-water, fastning ligatures on the Extremities, and holding of the Breath; which last, though it may perhaps to some appear trifling, has oftentimes been found of fingular service in this case. He prohibits the use of Wine. and describes an Oxymel, with which he has cur'd feveral, he fays, that have been afflicted with the Hiccough to that degree, as to be almost shook out of their Beds by the Violence of it. He observes that it has been cur'd too by drinking of Cold Water, which yet he absolutely forbids, or indeed any thing elfe that is Cold, in case of an Inflammation; and it is remarkable, that he will not allow of Purging (2), which by stimulating and vellicating the Fibres of which the Coats of the Stomach and Guts confift. and bringing them into frequent twitches

and

⁽²⁾ Kai un na Saiper Tétus est à conce. Edit. Goup. p. 121. lin. 35.

and spasms, would probably encrease the Disorder, which is in itself nothing more than a convulsive Motion of the Stomach. The same may with a good deal of reason be applied to Vomits, which some are so fond of, but which, I fear, unless very skilfully order'd, oftentimes do more harm than good, especially as they endanger in this case the Strangling of the Patient, of which I myself remember to have heard of a deplorable Instance.

In a Cholera (a), or immoderate Discharge of a yellow bilious Matter, both upwards and downwards, he advises us to be as expeditious in the Cure as possible, because Delays are dangerous in all acute Cases, but in this especially, in which the least loss of Time will sometimes lay the Foundation for a Tabes or Consumption; so excellent is that advice of the Poet,

as il other a

Prin-

bas

⁽a) Edit. Goup. p. 122-

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Principiis obsta, sero medicina paratur, Cum mala per longas invaluere moras.

He will not allow the word noxies to be deniv'd from 2000 Bilis, because it is nocasion'd by an excess of Bile, but because the Matter evacuated, comes from the Intestines, which the Ancients call'd proxides, as he proves by the following Quotation from Homer, xexum rapal poxidoes; i. e. fusa humi erant Intestina, from whence he fays, this Disease obtain'd its Appellation. But whether this Opinion be right or not, it is, I think, hardly worth contending. If it be occalion'd by a load of unconcocted Food, and attended with a Naufea, he advises an Emetick, either of Mule or warm Water, which, he fays, will produce a double Advantage, and work by Stool as well as Vomit. And indeed it is observable that all Vomits will operate downwards, the only difference between a Vomit and a Purge lying in this, that the Former is stronger than the Latter, i. e. an Emetick consists of such Particles as are strong enough to vellicate the

Fibres of the Stomach as foon as they come into contact with them, while a Cathartick passes through it without being able to produce any notable effect, till it comes into the Intestines. Hence we may fee the reason why an overdos'd Cathartick always acts as a Vomit, and why a diluted Vomit goes of by Stool. But to proceed; he condemns the Pepones as productive of this Distemper, and fays that their dried Seed, given to the Quantity of two Scruples, will vomit; which is an Observation that neither Dioscorides nor Pliny take any notice of. The former tells us, " that a Drachm " of the Root dried and drank in Hydro-" mel, will cause vomiting (b)". Pliny too mentions the vomitive Faculty of the Husk or Bark (c); and though Atius, who treats largely on the Materia Medica, observes, " that the " Pepones

⁽b) H 3 piζα ξης ω τοθείτα σύν ύδ ερμέλιζε < ολαή, εμέτοις κινέ. Diosc. lib. 2. cap. 164.

⁽c) Cortex quoque vomitionem movet. Plin. Nat. Hist lib. 20. cap. 2.

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" Pepones generate bad juices in the " Body, especially if not perfectly di-" gested, and that they are apt to give " People the Cholera (d)"; yet none of them take any notice of the Emetick Quality of the Seed. Paulus indeed, speaking of the milder forts of Emeticks, obferves, " that the Seed of both the Pepo " and Cucumer bruis'd and given with " Honey will answer that Intention (d)"; but then, as we have prov'd, he Sourish'd after Trallian, and so might probably borrow the Hint from him. This I have mention'd the rather, because it shews that our Author has not copied this Observation from any other Writer, but was beholden to his own experience for it. If the Vomitings G 3 fhould

⁽d) Μοχ Απρον ή εργάζεται χυμόν ο πέπων ον τῶ σώματι κὰ μάλλον ὅταν μιὰ καλῶς πεφθῆ, πηνικαῦτα γδ κὰ χολερικῶς ἀποτιλεῖν ἐωθε. Ætii Edit. Venet. apud Aldum, fol. 19 facie inversâ, lin. 5.

⁽e) Τηνικαυσα κ) — πέπου κ) σικύν στό σπέρμα βρέξαντα κ) λιαναντα μετα μέλι . weρσφέρεις. Paul. Edit. Basil. p. 12. lin. 2.

should be of long continuance, he prescribes a Decoction of Mint, which, he fays, is grateful to the Stomach, and particularly good against this Disorder. Bur if the Strength be very much decayed, and Convulsions and Deliquiums come on, he then advices Wine to be mix'd with the Decoction; telling us, that it recruits loft Strength beyond any thing. and that he has known feveral recover. contrary to all expectation, by the fole use of it. It is well worth remarking here, with the learned Dr. Friend (1), that he has in most Distempers a separate Article concerning Wine, and I much doubt whether there be in all Nature, a more excellent Medicine than this, in the Hands of a skillful and judicious Practitioner.

In an Inflammation of the Liver (g), he is very exact in distinguishing whether it be seated in the Substance of the Liver, or in its Membranes only;

⁽f) Hift. of Phys. Vol. 1 p. 113.

⁽g) Edit. Goup. p. 126.

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as likewise whether the giblous, or concave Part, or both of them be affected. He begins the Cure with Bleeding in the Axillary Vein, rightly observing, that the neglect of a proper Evacuation, is oftentimes the occasion of much Mischief. For either the Matter, fays he, degenerates into Pus, by the too hafty and injudicious application of Medicines, or the Inflammation turns scirrhous, and so incapable of being discuss'd. Wherefore he wifely cautions us of all things to avoid the use of Topical Remedies, before the Body has been sufficiently evacuated. He advises that the Diet be very mild, and free from every thing, sharp or irritating, which he thinks highly injurious to any Inflammation, especially in the Beginning of it; since it will only cause a greater Flux of Humours to the Parts affected, and fo encrease the Disease. He prohibits sweet things, together with fuch as are any ways aftringent, because they contract the Swelling, and so render it more dif-ficult to be discus'd. Upon these Principles he goes on to forbid the use of Pomegranats, or any thing sharp and G 4 acid,

acid, as likewise Wine, which he justly condemns as inflammatory: And it is remarkable, that when Signs of Concottion appear, he prescribes Diureticks, as the Roots and Seeds of Smallage, for which he gives this excellent Reason; "that" the drawing off the Peccant Matter by Urine, will cause the Tumour to decrease (h)": which is a vast reach of Thought, and much above the Age in which he flourished.

TREATING of a Weakness of the Liver, and a Dysentery (i), he makes mention of the Rhabarbarum, or Rhubarb (k), and seems to be the first Writer upon Record, that takes notice of it. It has been a great Dispute among Physical Writers, whether or no the Rha Ponticum of the Ancients, be the Rha Barbarum

⁽h) Kai 38 di span i πουλέπεται, κ) σμικρύνεται δ ογκ. Edit. Goup. p. 127. in fine.

⁽i) Edit. Goup. p. 130.

⁽k) "Evaller 3, vo féor vo Baplacinor. &c. Edit. Goup. p. 130. in fine.

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Barbarum of the Moderns; but after all that has been faid on both fides of the Question, I cannot but be of Opinion that it is not; for they speak of it as an Astringent only, without any mention of the purgative Quality which the Rhabarbarum is fo well known to abound with, and which they would scarcely have omitted, had they known it. Dioscorides for Instance, after a detail of its Vertues, concludes, " that its chief Quality is astringent, with "a moderate degree of Heat (1)": Nor has Pliny, (who describes it under the Title of Rhacoma (m), Galen, or Atius, given us the least hint of its being cathartick. The Arabians, fays Dr. Friend, (n), confound this Root with the Rha Ponticum, and ascribe the Vertues, which the Ancients have obferv'd in this latter, to what is proproperly the Rhabarbarum. And it is very

⁽¹⁾ H ว่ ล้ายาณ์าย ลับารี ป่งลุนเร, รูบที่เหพ่า นะาณ ของที่ร ปะคุนสภ่ลร. Dioscor. lib. 3. cap. 2.

⁽m) Hift. Nat. lib. 27. cap. 12.

⁽n) Hift. of Phys. Vol. 1. p. 114.

very probable that even Trallian himself was not appris'd of its Vertues, because he mentions it only as an aftringent, without any hint of its purging Faculty. The first Author that ever took any notice of the Cathartick Quality of the Rheum, as Dr. Friend observes (1), and as Gerard has observ'd before him (p). is Paulus, who tells us how to encrease the cathartick Faculty of Turpentine by adding a little Rheum to it (q). The Ancient Greeks call'd this Root Rha, or Rheon, from the River Rha, which empties itself into the Euxine Sea, on whole Banks it is faid to grow in great! plenty. Others again, because it grows about Pontus, have given the Appellation of per mortinor, from whence comes the Latin word Rha Ponticum. The latter Greeks have given it the Title of peop Bap-

(o) Hist. of Phys. Vol. 1. p. 114.

⁽p) Herbal, or Hist. of Plants, Book 2. Cap. 79.

⁽¹⁾ Manor j univer Benoperon per Beanu zalapisoner. Paul. Edit. Basil. p. 12. lin. 17.

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Bapkapinor, (from whence Rha Barbaricum, or Rha Barbarum,) not from the Place of its Growth, but from the Place it was imported to; for the Country in the upper Athiopia, as Dr. Friend (r) observes from Salmasius (s), was call'd Barbaria from its lying on the Sinus Barbaricus. This Gulph, as Geographers inform us, communicates with the Indian Ocean, from whence this Drug might be imported to Alexandria, and so come to be known to the latter Greek Phylicians. And hence it happens that Actuarius and others have stiled it ison Irdus, because it grows in China, as Garcias tells us, from whence it is brought into Persia, Muscour, Turky, Venice, and so on to all parts of Europe. Now, from what has been here faid, we may learn, that the Arabians were not the first that mention'd Rhubarb. as M. Le Clerc supposes; and that Pan. lus, who only speaks of the Rha, is not rightly quoted by Salmesius, as the first that

⁽r) Hift. of Phys. Vol. 1. p. 115.

⁽s) Plin. Exercit. 798.

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that describes it, who, had he really spoke of the Rhabarbarum, is in point of time later than Trallian, to whom the Honour of first mentioning this most excellent Medicine properly belongs.

H E observes from Philumenus, that a Flux of the Belly (t), requires much care and diligence to be rightly managed: because it oftentimes happens in Fevers, through Nature's endeavour to discharge the Body of a Load of noxious Humours, and therefore proves falutary. In this case he advises us to encourage rather than stop it, which, as it is critical, would be attended with dangerous Confequences. But if on the contrary. it should continue so long as to weaken the Patient, and confume his Strength, he would then have it be stop'd with all proper Expedition, which is an excellent Method of Practice, and one that may ferve us as a Rule to proceed by in all Evacuations incident to the Human Body.

⁽t) Edit. Guinter. 423.

Body. In case there be no Fever, he recommends Milk, in which heated Pebbles, or hot Irons have been quench'd, which as experience teaches, will leave a great Stypticity behind them. He or. ders aftringent Fomentations to the Belly, and among other things, Wool dip'd in Oyl that has equal Quantities of Cummin and Smallage Seed mix'd with it, which, he fays, "will encrease " the urinary Secretion, and so lessen the " Diarrhoea by making a Diversion of " the Humours that way (u). He advises the Use of the warm Bath too. and the sprinkling of Nitrum Ustum upon the Skin, as likewife the anointing it with Oyl, the one to stimulate, and the other to widen and dilate the Pores of it, that by encreasing the Discharge through the Cuticular, That by the Intestinal Glands may be lessen'd. All which is founded on the Doctrine of Revulsion; and with the very same

⁽u) Και 35 το έρον έξα 30ν τως ρουματισμώς μελαφέρει. Edit. Guint. p. 425: in fine.

View it is, that the Moderns make use of a Course of Vomits, as the last Resuge in an obstinate Diarrhoea.

In a Rheimatical Disentery (x), as he calls it, he orders Bleeding if the Patient's Strength will permit it, to the Quantity of two Hemina's (y); and lays down several good Rules in relation to the Diet. Some unskilful Practitioners, he says, are apt immediately to order Opiates in this Case, which he condemns as permicious, because the confining of the Humours for a time, does but disorder the Patient, and make the Flux more violent afterwards; wherefore he would

(x) Edit. Guint. p. 432.

to wider and white the Porce

⁽y) The Greek Hemina, as Paulus tells us, lib. 7. cap. ult. contain d 9 Ounces of Oyl, 10 of Wine, and 13 and a half of Honey; so that supposing human Blood to be, (as it is considerably,) specifically beavier than Wine, it will follow, that our Author advises upwards of twenty Ounces of Blood to be taken away.

would not have them prescrib'd but when absolute necessity seems to require it. The Medicines he recommends seem to be well chose to answer their Intentions, and what we frequently make use of to this Day, as Corn. Cerv. Ust. for Instance, Gum. Tragacanth. Ladanum, Terra Samia, Terra Lemnia, Acacia, Hypocistis, Balanstia, Succus & Sem. Plantag. Thus, Amylum, Fol. Rosar. Corallium, Succinum, Crocus, Gallae, Sem. Papav. Alb. Daucus Creticus, Gum. Stywax, and several others which he mixes up together in Quantities proportionate to the Exigency of the Case.

A true Dyentery (2), (by which the Ancients meant an Ulceration in the Intestines,) if it be neglected, he says, will sometimes turn to a Mortification, and so end in Death. Wherefore he is very exact in laying down Rules, whereby we may know in what particular part the Disease is seated, as whether

⁽z) Edit. Goup. p. 167.

whether it be in the small or thick Gutsi When the former are affected, he would have the Cure attempted by Medicines given at the Mouth; but if the Diforder lyes in the latter, as about the Rectum then to attempt it by Clifters, &c. he thinks will be the most advantageous Method. He observes that a Load of excrementitious Matter, is oftentimes discharg'd upon the Guts from other parts, either by reason of a Colliquation. or a redundance of bad Humours. In this case he would have us be careful how we put a stop to the Discharge because it is Critical, as may be gues'd from the Patient's always finding himfelf the better for it. If it be occasion'd by a Plenitude, he allows of Bleeding, as likewise Purging, but both with moderation, left they cause too great a loss of Strength. He cautions us, not to be deceived in the Matter evacuated from the Guts, because it frequently happens he favs, that the Mucus which lines the infide of them, is abraded and worn off by the Acrimony of the Humours which pass that way; which being by the Vulgar taken for a cold pituitous Matter, they

they accordingly force down heating things, which, by corroding the inner Coat of the Intellines now left bare, greatly encrease the Disorder. He orders Milk in which hot Irons have been quench d, as he did before in a Diarrhoea, and says, "that Iron has an astringency in it, which it will impart to the Milk, and so render it more capable of stopping a Flux (a)". As for the rest of the Medicines recommended by him, of which there is great choice, they seem to be very well calculated to answer their several Intentions, as any one that consults the Author himself will soon be convined.

In an Inflammation of the Spleen (1), he begins the Cure with Bleeding, which, he says, is of singular and immediate Service in any Inflammation of the Viscera, but particularly in this. If nothing forbid it, as the Age or Strength,

⁽a) Σπυπικόν γδ έχων ο σίδηρος τη με αδίβωσην αυτώ, η τρείον εφεκλικώπερον απερgazela. Edit. Goup. p. 171. lin. 8.

⁽b) Edit. Guint. p. 481.

&c. of the Patient, he would have the Operation perform'd in the Arm, as in the Vena Mediana, or Humeraria, and if neither of those can be rais'd in the Vena Salvatella, or that which is near the little Finger, the opening of which was by the Ancients fondly thought to be of uncommon service in many cases. As the Blood flows out, he would have us observe the Colour of it, which if natural, he would have a less Quantity taken away, but if livid or darker than ordinary, a greater; taking care not to cause a Deliquium. After Bleeding he orders Purging, as likewise emollient Clysters, especially if Bleeding has been omitted in the Beginning. He advises Vomiting too, and then recommends Topical Applications, in order first, to hinder the Inflammation from a farther increase, and then to discuss what Humours shall happen to be already collected: but always on Condition due Evacuations have been first made, for otherwise they will do more harm than good. And it is remarkable, that he lays it down as a general Maxim, "that " neither the Spleen nor Liver will bear

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"ftrong purging, in the Beginning and "State of an Inflammation, without mainent danger (c)". Which is an Observation of great moment in Practice.

From an Inflammation, he proceeds a Scirrbus of the Spleen (d), where he gives us a very remarkable Case of a Soldier whom he cur'd of this Disorder. Among the Medicines he makes mention of, and which seem to be very proper and well chose, is Steel in particular, which he gives in Substance; and this, I believe, will be found upon examination, to be the first Instance we have of this excellent Practice.

Hippocrates, though he takes notice of most of the simple Medicines now us'd, makes no mention of this. Dios-

⁽c) Ο μέν εν σπλήν, κỳ το ήπαρ καί αρχήν, κỳ κατάς ασιν τ φλεγμονής φαρμακω ισχυερπρω εκ ακινδύνως και δαίρειος δύναίαι. Edit.
Guinter. p. 490. in fine.

⁽d) Edit. Guinter. p. 494.

corides it is true, speaks of the rubigo ferri, and fays, " that if it be drunk, it will hinder Conception (e)"; (tho experience tells us it will rather promote it,) from whence it is plain, that the Rust of Iron, though its chief use was in external Applications (f), was fometimes given inwardly as early as his time. And indeed fo it was many Ages before, if we have Faith enough to believe the fabulous Story of Iphyclus and Melampus, the former of whom, as Mr. Le Clerc (g) relates the Story from Apollodorus (h), is said to have consulted Melampus on his want of Children. who having first pretended to stay all Night in the Temple, to advise with the Deity, order'd him to facrifice to Afculapius, and then to stick the Knife in the Bark of an Oak, and when it should be cover'd with Ruft, to infuse it in Wine. which when drunk would make his Wife fruitful: all which is no more than a Pre-

⁽e) Mirouer'os ne aoumn fian moia. Diosc. lib. 5. cap. 93.

⁽f) Id. Ibid. (g P. 28. (b Lib. 1.

a Preparation of Iron, though couch'd under such a knavish and superstitious Disguise. As to the believing of this Narration, I shall leave it to the credulous; though if it were granted to be literally true, I cannot fee how it will hinder our Author from being the first that gave Steel in Substance. For what is here spoken of, is no more than the Ruft of Iron, whereas he expressly mentions the στόμωμο (i), or what the Latins call Chalybs, or ferrum purgatius, that is, hardned or purified Iron. Dr. Friend Remarks, "that Pliny in relating the " medicinal Qualities of Steel, mentions " one way of using it inwardly, and " that is, quenching hot Iron in Water for a Dysentery: and that Dioscovides " quenches it in Wine for the like pur-" pose (k)". But I must beg leave to observe, that Steel and Iron are very different when consider'd as Medicines, and H 3 that

⁽i) Kai phi z cou w u al . Atais. &c. Edit. Guinter. p. 506. lin. 21.

⁽k) Hist. of Phys. Vol. 1. p. 117.

that neither Pliny (1), nor Dioscorides (m) recommend the former for a Dysentery, but only the latter. Nor will this, I prefume, be look'd upon as too nice a Distinction, by such as consider, that Medicines of this Class act in proportion to their specifick Gravities, and that confequently there will always be a wide Difference between Iron and Steel, as long as the Weight of one is found fo much superior to that of the other. As for Pliny, he does not feem to have known what the Stomoma or true Steel was, for he fays it is the Scales of Brafs, as appears from lib. 34. cap. 11. where, speaking of the medicinal Qualities of Brass, he says, Squamae est alterum genus subtilius, ex summa Scil. lanugine decussum, quod vocant STOMOMA. Corn Celfus too, (lib 6. cap. 6.) is under the

⁽¹⁾ Calest etiam serro candente aqua, in multis vitiis, privatim vero Dysentericis. Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. 34. cap. 13.

⁽m) Didno 3 menupunéro ersteades uda n h orra 2 mronero, appole normanois, dunermennois. &c: Diolcor. lib. z. cap. 93.

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the same Mistake, for in the Collyrium Cleonis, as he calls it, he had originally these Words, Squama Eris quod souvug appellant, &c. which Almeloveen in his late accurate Edition of this Author in the Year 1730, has, upon Saracenus his Authority, alter'd for Squama ferri. From whence it is plain, that either Celsus and Pliny did not understand the true meaning of the Word Sangang, or elle that the Word Eris crept into their Text, by a fault in the Manuscripts. when the true Reading ought to have been Ferri, (or rather Chalybis,) as Saracenus has likewise observ'd (n). Etius speaks of Steel as an outward Application, but it does not appear that any one expressly order'd it in Substance before Trallian. The Writers again that fucceed him, mention it but very feldom, and when they do, it is only under the Notion of an Aftringent, and not of a Deobstruent. Nay Avicenna. as Dr. Friend too has observed (a), is fo H 4 fulpicious

N. S. Trade. I. James

⁽n) Not. in Diofc. lib. 5. cap. 90.

⁽o) Hift. of Phyf. Vol. 1. p. 118.

furpicious of its being hurtful, that he prescribes the taking of a LOADSTONE after it, in order to attract it, and prevent its ill Consequences (1). It would be needless to enlarge in this place, on the Vertues of this celebrated Metal, or to reckon up the many Advantages that arise from the use of it in Observations and many other Chronical Cases. Wherefore I shall only observe, that our Author's prescribing it in a Scirrbus of the Spleen. is an undoubted Argument of his great Judgment. And as he is the first, that ever did prescribe it, we may see on what a fandy Foundation some People build, who, for want of being better acquainted with the Writings of this Author, affirm, that the Medicinal Vertues of Steel, were first detected by or the ai noise mind by Chymical

⁽⁶⁾ Et quandoque datur in potu potanti ipsum aliquid de MAGNETE, ut aggre-getur illud quod separatum est ad se ipsum, &c. Avicenn. lib. 4: Fen. 6. Tratt. 1: Sum. 1: cap. 8:

Chymical means (q), when it is well known that Chymistry was not so much as introduc'd into Physick, till the Arabians brought it in several hundred Years after the time in which Trallian flourished: some attributing the first Introduction of it to Avicenna, whilst others ascribe it to Rhazes; but be that as it will, it is the same for our purpose, for the sormer died in the Year 1036, and the latter in 932, whereas our Author, as was prov'd in the Beginning of this Discourse liv'd about 550.

HE

⁽q) And it is well known, that the inward use of STEEL has been so successful, that in many Diseases, where the nicest Remedies seem requisite, whether the Constitution of the Patients, or the Nature of the Distempers be considered, it is, without fear, made use of; though its medicinal Vertues in these Cases, have been found out by Chymical Methods. Wotton's Reslex. on ancient and modern Learn. Ed. 3tia. p. 194.

H & divides the Dropfy (r), into its three general kinds, viz. the Afcites, which, he fays, may be known by the quashing and fluctuating of the Serum in the Belly; the Tympanites, in which the Abdomen is very much diffended, and founds when struck, like a Tympanum or Drum; and the Anafarca, which is accompanied with a pale cadaverous look, and a pitting of the Extremities. They may all, he fays, be either Original or Symptomatical, i. e. proceed from a Disorder in some other part, as the Spleen, M. Sentery, Uterus, Kidneys; Bladder, &c. wherefore he is very exact in laying down the Signs, whereby we may know when any of these Parts are affected. The Cure of all, he fays, must be begun with Evacuations; but the Anafarca particularly with Bleeding, if the Patient's Strength will permit it, nor otherwise. In case too of a Swelling and In uration in the Liver, Spleen or Stomach, he orders Phlebotomy, but would not have us be too free with it, telling

⁽r) Edit. Goup. p. 136.

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telling us, "that immoderate Bleeding " is dangerous in other Distempers, but that in a Dropfy particularly, it fome-" times proves Mortal ()". From Bleeding he proceeds to Purging, for which he recommends Hiera, together with filings of Brass, as a Medicine that will strengthen the Bowels at the fame time that it dislodges Obstructions: which is a Method well worthy our confideration. After the use of the Milder, he allows of frong Cathartick, but advifes us not to purge too much or too often, lest we occasion too great a Confumption of the Patient's Strength. For tho', fays he, it be granted, that what is to be evacuated is recrementitions and Superfluous, yet too sudden and universal an alteration of any kind is inimical to the Constitution, wherefore he thinks it " more adviseable to purge by Degrees, and with safety, than by proceeding " too

⁽i) Φέρει μέν βιάθυνον η ἐστὶ τῆς ἀπων π ἀπαιρ. φλεβοτομία ἐπὶ τ υδερεωνί. Θο ἐσο τὸ πατον. Εdit. Goup. p. 138. lin. 14.

too boisterously, to put an end to the Patient as well as the Disease (t)". I am well appris'd, that it has obtain'd almost as a Rule in Practice, to give the Brongest and roughest Purges in Endropical Cases; nor am I insensible, that if they are given at too great a Distance of time, the Waters will collect again, and fo give a Truce to the Disease. Yet it may justly, I think, be question'd. whether or no a Medium would not be most eligible in this Case, or whether fuch Catharticks as are compounded with Steel and other proper Corroboratives and Deobstruents, would not, upon our Author's Principles, be more adviseable for Hydropics, than the Elaterium and Crocus Metallorum, so often order'd in modern Prescriptions.

IN an Ascites and Tympanites (u), he disapproves of Bleeding, but recommends, Purges

^{- (}t) Βέλπον εν όξι καθά μικεόν ες ασφαλώς κενώσαι, η στο εθάζονθα ες θορυδέμθρον, αματή νόσω συνανελών ες που κάμνονθα. Edit. Goup. p. 137. lin. 20.

⁽u) Edit. Goup. p. 138.

Purges, particularly Hydragogues. He speaks much too in praise of Exercise, especially Frictions, because they dilate the Pores of the Skin, and so give the consin'd Humours room to escape; observing, that nothing is so hurtful to Hydropical Persons, as a Constipation or Obstruction of the Pores, which hinders the Humours from being discharg'd that way, and so causes them to slow back upon the Abdomen and Peritonaeum, which is an excellent Remark, and one that may be of great use in many Distempers, if carefully observ'd.

He is excellent in distinguishing the Stone (x) from the Colick, which have so near an affinity in their Signs to each other, that they oftentimes impose upon the unwary Practitioner. He recommends Bathing in the Fit, as likewise Opiates, with emollient Clysters, and speaks largely in praise of Bleeding, "a Practice, tays our learned Country-

Edit. Goup. p. 1844.

⁽x) Edit. Goup. p. 142.

" man (y), that is certainly very judi" cious; especially if there be at the
" same time, as there generally is, a
" Suppression of Urine. For our expe" rience tells us, that sometimes letting
" of Blood will remove that obstinate
" Disorder, not only when nothing else
" will, but without the help of any
" thing else".

In an Inflammation of the Kidneys (2), having first recommended Bleeding and Purging, according as the Blood is Faulty, either in Quantity or Quality, he comes to external Applications; where he gives us an excellent caution not to heat the Parts too much, lest we convert the Humours which cause the Inflammation, into Pus or Matter: which may serve as a general Rule to guide our Practice by, in all Inflammations we intend to cure without Suppuration.

THE Colick (a), he lays, may be occasion'd by various means, as by a Collection

⁽y) Hist. of Phys. Vol. 1. p. 120.

⁽²⁾ Edit. Goup. p. 145.

⁽a) Edit. Goup. p. 154.

lection of cold, pituitous and bilious Humours, by an Inflammation of the Intestines, by a retention of bord and dry Excrements, by Wind, &c. as likewife by a Diforder in some other part, as an Inflammation of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Spleen, Diaphragm, or Stomach. The Diseases of the Kidneys he observes, have so near a Resemblance in many things to this Diftemper, as sometimes to put even a skilful Physician to a stand; on which account he is very exact in distinguishing the Symptoms proper to each, that no error may be committed in Practice, by mistaking one for the other. When it arises from cold, pituitous Humours, he orders laxative Clyffers, compos'd of Ol. Rutae, Ol. Anethin. Adeps Anserin. Medulla Cervina, Terebinth. Thus, Alaes, Sem. Apii, Anis. Cumini, Foeniculi, Lini, Foenugraeci: Castoreum, Bacr. Lauri, Sal tornefact. &c. according to the Exigency of the Cafe. If the Pain be very racking, the Humours sharp and corroding, and the Patient strong, he allows of Anotyne and Opiate Clyflers, but not otherwife. In-Patient

wardly he recommends Decottions of the Marrubium, Origanum, Polium, Hoffopus, Dictamnus, Petrofelin: Foenic: Spic: Narda Sem: Foenic: Apii, Anifi, Ameos, Cardamomi, Amomi, as likewife, Fol. Cofti Albi, Nard: Gallic: Menthae Sicc: Myrrbs Pip: Alb: Scammonium, Theriaca, Crocus, Sulph: Viv: Cinnamon: and feveral other excellent Medicines, used to this day for the same Disorder. He prescribes an Emetick too, as well in the Fit, as out of it; and speaks much in praise of Exercife, as Walking, Riding, Sailing, Chafings of the Skin, &c. If it be occafion'd by Wind, he orders emollient Clysters and Carminatives; and it is very observable, that he mentions a large Cupping-Glass to be applied to the Region of the Navel, which, he favs, will distipate the Pain with fuch amazing Expedition, as to make by standers believe the Cure has been perform'd by Art Magic, or something supernatural. If it be produced by an accumulation or induration of the Faeces, he orders the frequent injection of laxative Clyfters. which will foon dissolve the hardned which

Excrements, and cause them to be evacuated by Stool. He recommends the use of the BELLOWS, in case there be no Inflammation, at which time they will do more harm than good. His Direction is, to get an audion of largens as he calls it, or a Canalis Medicus, which I suppose was something like a common Claster-pipe, fastned to a Pair of Bellows, and so to blow up the Wind into the Belly, as you would inject a Chifter. After this, he orders a real Clyfler, composed of Nitre, Oyl and Water, to be thrown up, which, he fays, will immediately bring away whatever is contain'd in the Bowells, whether it be Excrements or Wind. This Practice of the Bellows. is as old as any Records we have in Physick, for it is mention'd by Hippacrates; who advises the use of them in the Iliac Passion, in order to distend and unfold the Intestines (b), which are suppos'd or ler Wher Hore in the room of

Further, he row addicionly eddies bleed

⁽b) Φυσαν χαλκόντικον ἐστέναι τὰ φυσαν ἐφ το νειλίου, ἔνα Χατόσιο το το νειλίου το τὸ το το ἐντέρε σύσασυ. Hipp, Edit, Foës, Ann. 1657, p. 491. lin. 52.

to be entangled in this Disease. Our Author too recommends the fwallowing of leaden Bullets, a Practice analagous to that of giving Quicksilver, which fome of the Moderns make use of in the Biac Paffion; though I think not altogether so adviseable. But to return; if the Calick be occasion'd by an Inflamma. tion of the Intestines, he utterly forbids Purging, especially in the Beginning of the Inflammation, and before it comes to Suppuration; telling us that fuch as are rash enough to give Catharticks at this Juncture, will occasion much Mischief if not Death it felf. Which is a good Caution, and one that ought to be carefully observ'd; for that known faculty which all Purges are endued with, will stimulate and vellicate the Fibres of the Intestines as usual, which are not now in a Condition to bear such an Action, and confequently encrease the Wherefore in the room of Disorder. Purging, he very judiciously orders Bleeding; and if the Inflammation be fo great as to cause a Suppression of Urine, he would have it perform'd in the Veins about the Ankle, or upper part of the Foot.

Toot, by which, he fays, he has oftentimes procur'd a Discharge both by Urine and Stook. He allows of Orly and cooling Clossers, and would have none but very mild Medicines made use of enternally, as the Ol. Chamaemel: Faring Ordencea, Sem: Lini, Gera, Lutea Ovorum, and such like. He recommends Bathing, after proper Evacuations; and prohibits the use of Wine, whilst the Instammation and Fewer continue. A Method in general that shews him to have been no worthless, but a very judicious Practitioner.

THE Gout (c), which the other Greek Physicians but just mention, he employs a whole Book about. He says it had got such an ill Character even in his Days, as commonly to be thought a Distemper not curable by any medical Assistance. But he on the contrary, is of Opinion, that it may be cured like other Distempers, if proper care be taken to enquire strictly into the Nature of it;

⁽c) Edit. Goup. p. 179.

and therefore does not doubt, but that if a careful Attention be paid to the Rules he lays down, not only fuch as are newly afflicted with it, but even fuch as have labour'd under it a confiderable time. may meet with relief. And the Rules accordingly both of Diet and Medicine which he prescribes, are, as a good Judge tells us (d), very exact and well chosen; and nothing, fars be, can more fairly promise Success, if we have but the Patience to follow them. He first orders proper Evacuations to be made, particularly Purging, and then advifes us to have a due regard to the part affected, lest the intolerable Heat and Pain that may arise from its being neglected, cause a greater Flux of Humours to be deriv'd to it. Now all Pain, as likewise Heat. it is well known, will act as a Stimulus, and by the frequent Vibrations rais'd thereby in the pained Part, cause a greater Quantity of Blood and Spirits to flow to it, as is very evident from the Bellinian

⁽d) Friend's Hift. of Phys. Vol. 1. p. 121.

Bellinian Doctrine de Stimulis (e). Upon these Principles he condemns immoderate Exercise, which, he says, will be apt to heat the foints too much, and fo invite the Humours to flow down in greater plenty upon them; which is a very judicious Observation. It is observable that he has a Medicine made of Marsbmallows, which is the same with the Unquent: Dialthaeae of our London Dispensatory, except that the Quantity of the Ingredients differ a little, and that the London Dispensatory orders Turpentine to be added to the Mucilage. whereas our Author puts Galbanum instead of it, and, I think, for the better (f). In most of his Catharticks. Hermodactyls are a chief Ingredient, which is a Medicine the other Greek Phylicians feem to have been but little acquainted with. And hence too we may fee, as our learned Countryman has -out saidings vis I.3 he nothing ob-

⁽e) Bellini de Urin. & Puls. Edit. 4ta. p. 163.

⁽f) Edit. Goup. p. 183. lin. 22.

observ'd (g), "how far from a modern "Invention it is, as is fondly imagin'd " to cure the Gout by Purging". He speaks in praise of the Cold-Both, and those that have a mind to see how excellently fuch a Practice is adapted to most Diseases of the Joints, but particularly this, may confult the very ingenious Sir John Floyer's Hiftory of Cold-Bathing, where they will with feveral Instances of the Gout being cured by this means. He recommends an Antidote which is to be taken for one, and another for two whole Tears together, ordering his Patient to abstain all that time from Anger. Venery, rough or fweet Wines, Cabbage, Beans, Beef, Hare, &c. which is, I confels, a Courfe that few will be found to comply with, and yet I dare venture to lay with Dr. Friend, " that whoever will have the Patience to go thorough " fuch a Regimen, for to long a time " together, and entirely conform him-" felf to these strict Rules, will complain " less

⁽g) Friend's Hist. of Phys. Vol. 1. p. 88.

less of the Gout, than we find they do however, we may learn from hence, that it was our Author's Opinion, as it is of all others that have written concerning this Diffemper, that a close Observance of the Phylicians orders, and an abitemious way of Life, is absolutely necessary towards a Recovery. If the Patient be Pletboric, and nothing forbids it, He orders Bleeding, (a Practice most other Practitioners are against,) by which, he lavs, he has known feveral either freed entirely from the Difeate, or at least but feldom troubled with its attack's. Wherefore too he would have fuch as are very hable to it, to let Blood in the Beginning of Spring, by way of prevention, abstaining at the same time from Wine, and plentiful feeding, and making use of moderate Exercise. Speaking again of Cataplasms proper to be applied to the Parts affected, he cautions us how we use either such as are astringent or repellent, without having first made ne-I 4 cellary

⁽h) Hift. of Phys. Vol. 1 p. 81.

cessary Evacuations, left the gouty Matter be driven to some more noble part, and the Patient's Life by that means endanger'd. On this account he lays it down as a Rule, " that whatever exter-" nal Applications are judg'd necessary, whether they be aftringent or repellent, due Evacuations ought first to be " order'd (i)". For want of observing which excellent Rule, how many Lives do we see daily facrific'd to the Ignorance of pretending Empiricks, who think it sufficient to make use of some Topical Application, without dreaming any thing farther; and not knowing, that by this their rash way of proceeding, they drive the Distemper upon the Stomach, Brain, and the more principal Organs, and forob the miserable Patient of his Life and Money too!

AMONG

⁽i) E'n en diapopringis, ein antheternels elexen is nexphas, onedassim in odor odor of odor of entre and series. Edit. Goup. p. 192. In. 36.

AMONG those external Remedies he makes mention of for this Disease, are CANTHARIDES in particular, which, he says, "He saw applied with very great Success, for upon the breaking of the Blister they had rais'd, a deal of ferous Humour was discharg'd, which gave the Patient considerable Relief (k)". He counsels us, though very judiciously, not to trust alone to these simulating and blistering Medicines.

CANTHARIDES have been given inwardly, as far back as the Age of Hippocrates, who orders them himself for the Drops; (1), (for which too Dioscorides men-

⁽k) Καὶ ἄλλον όμοιως εθεασάμην κεχρημένον το Σχα καν θαρίδων φαρμάκω, εξ πογαρίσων σαρμάκω, εξεκρίνετο τε φαρμάκε φλυκθαίνης, ύγρον εξεκρίνετο ωρλού, εφασκεν ώφελειδη το μέγιςω. Εδίτ. Goup. p. 188. 4in. 27.

⁴¹⁾ Edit. Foes. p. 406. lin. 27.

mentions their being given (m),) as likewife in a Jaundice (n); and though in his book De Superfoetatione, he recomhiends them among other things as a Pellary (o), which has induc'd forme to think that he had a notion of their being applied to the Skin, yet there is no Other place I have ever met with, in his whole Writings, wherein they are mention'd for any fuch Intention: from whence it is plain, that their Bliftering faculty was not known in his days. The first Physician, as far as we can learn that ever applied them by way of Bliffer was Archigenes, who, as Atius tells is (v), made use of a Caraptasm of Canthurides, in an obstinate Head-ach, with Wonderful Success; the Ulcers it had occasion'd, flowing for a considerable time after, with a Sanious Matter. Aretaeus too, who is supposed to have flourished about the same time, or rather later

⁽m) Lib. 2. Cap. 66.

⁽n) Edit. Foës. p. 552. lin. 24.

⁽⁰⁾ Edit. Foes. p. 266. tin. 29.

⁽p) Edit. Venet. p. 112. lin. 10.

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later than Archivenes, applies them to the Pericranium; and Galen who was his Cotemporary, or at most, not long after him, orders them by way of Plaifter for the Area and Impetigo. Pling in like manner, takes notice of their being applied outwardly for an Alopecia, but seems to be a little afraid of their Bliftering Quality, when he subjoins. " that they are Caufick, and that care " ought to be taken left they car too deep into the Skin (q)". Now the from what has been here faid, it is plain. that Cantharides Were us'd in external Applications long before Trailing's time yet it does not appear that they were ever applied by way of Bliffer for the Gour, before the Inflance he gives us which is therefore the first mention of that Practice to be met with in any Phys fical Writer. The Arabians feem to

⁽q) Aliqui Alopecias Cantharide trita illinunt cum pice liquida, nitro praeparata Cute. Caustica vis earum, cavendumque ne exbulcerent alte. Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. 29. cap. 6.

have been but very little acquainted with their Use, and they were had in fuch low Esteem, even some time after the Restoration of Learning, that they were never order'd but in very desperate Cases, and that with the utmost Precaution. Nay so low down as the end of the 16th, and beginning of the 17th Century, Physicians were exceeding timorous in applying them, as appears from Banzerus, who affirms that Blifter-Plaisters ought scarcely to exceed the Dimentions of a Crown-piece (r): Etmuller again goes farther, and confines them to the narrow Limits of a Dollar. Since that time indeed, they have come into much greater repute, and the many Advantages that have arose from a timely and prudent Application of them, have fufficiently establish'd their Reputation among the best of our modern Prastitioners. Not but that this Age has produced one, who has entertain'd fo mean an opinion of them, as to declare, that the Devil himself, old Belzebub, was nothing

⁽r) Fabric. Recept. lib. 2. f. 2. 21.

thing but the Prince of Flies, or a great Cantharid (s). Which Expression, however witty it may seem by way of Joke, or over a Bottle, is, I think, but little consistant with the Character of a Physician; for as Dr. Friend once said on the like Occasion, Hoc non est disserentis Medici, sed sommiantis commentum (t).

State Villia Reinstruments of Britanian A

In an Ephemera (u), he says, the Urine lets tall a Sediment, or shews Signs of Concoction at the very beginning, which may serve to distinguish this in a particular Manner, from all other Fevers. The common People, he observes, frequently cured themselves of it, without the Assistance of a Physician by Warm-Bathing; which Practice he seems to encourage, in case the Patient be not Plethoric or Cachochymic; otherwise he thinks it will do more harm than good.

Among

John Floyer, vid. Floyer's Hist. of Cold Bathing, Ed. 5ta. p. 199.

⁽t) 9 Comm. in Hippoc,

⁽n) Edit. Goup. p. 203.

Among other causes, it is remarkable, that he affigns " the Conflipation or " Obstruction of the Pores of the Skin. " which hinders the Matter that should " have vent at those Outlets from perspir " ring (x)" as one; and those that have a mind to fee what a Train of ill Confequences, a Retention of the Materia perspirabilis is accompanied with, and how it lays the Foundation for Fevers in particular, may have recourse to the excellent Sanctorius's Medicina Statica, as likewife to the learned Dr. Cheme's New Theory of Fevers, where they will meet with fufficient Satisfaction on that head He wifely approves of a diluting and cooling, rather than a heating Regimen in this Distemper, and very justly reproves Galen, for ordering hot inflammatory Medicines, fuch as the Antidotum Diatrium Pipereun, &c. " which he does not

⁽x) Γίνεται 3 χ Δφο γλίσηρυς χυμάς χ παχείς δ εφήμερω πυρετός, αδιαπυδυσύντων, εξ δ'εμωτόρων γινομένων δηλονότι Δφο πλο αλφανδυσίαν την περιπλωμφιτών. Edit. Goup. p. 207. lin. 11.

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" not do he fays, out of a Spirit of "Contradiction, but because he has " Truth on his fide, which he thinks. 4 ought to be preferr'd to any Man's " Authority, how ever great ()". It is not long fince this hot, but very dangerous Method of treating People in Fevers, has been reviv'd by a late celebrated Member of the Faculty (2), who carried it to fuch an extraordinary Pitch as to order nothing but the Theriaca, Mitbridatium, Rad. Serpent. Virgin. Sal. Corn. Cery. Volat, &c. by which means as a learned Phylician (a) observes, all fuch as came under his Hands, were either scorch'd to Death, or else escaped is die rup . through the Fire itself.

M. SPEAK.

⁽y) Kai જ્યાં જ્યા તેરંગુઢ, કેરીયાઈક લેક લેમ્જાત ગર્મલા લેક્ષ્રુગ્ફાર્જિંગ, લેમ્પ્રે ઇંજા મુણા જો લેમ્પ્રીકેક કેંગ્રહ્મક ફેર્ણ્યમાં જિલ્લા. ઈલે છે જો લેમ્પ્રીકેક જ્યાપજોક જાણભાવાં તેલે. Edit. Goup. p. 206. lin. 10.

⁽²⁾ Dr. Morton in his Pyretologia, or Tract. de Febribus.

⁽a) Dr. Mead in his Fpist. to Dr. Friend, vid. Friend's 7 Comm. in Hippoc.

SPEAKING of Putrid Fevers (b) he makes mention of the Aqua frigida, which Galen and others have so largely recommended to be given on the first Signs or Appearances of Concoction. Though he feems to approve of it in the main, yet he prudently forbids its use. in case of Inflammations, Scirrhous or OEdematous Tumours, &c. and it may not be amiss to observe here, that the modern Practitioners have entirely laid aside this very hazardous Practice: no Advocate having appear'd in its favour. for many Years past, if we except the noted Author of the Febrifugum Magnum (c), whose Performance, (which has been admired for little more than its Novelty,) may ferve as a warning to others, how they fplit on the same Rock. or act out of their own Profession,

IN a Causus (d), or burning Fever, he orders Bleeding; but if the Body abound

⁽b) Edit. Goup. p. 208.

⁽c) The Reverend Dr. Hancock.

⁽d) Edit, Goup, p. 211,

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abound with Bile, the Matter he ready for evacuation, and the Fever not very vehement, he then prescribes a Parge; telling us, " that he has given a Cathar-" tick, even in an acute Fever; but then, fays he, fuch a Method requires much Knowledge and Penetration, as " likewise a Practitioner of great Cou-"rage and Resolution (e)". This is an excellent Observation, and "those that reason, says Dr. Friend (f), upon what falls within their experience, will eafily perceive the Force of it, and own, that in some cases, this Method when purfued with Judg-" ment is attended with furpriling Suc-" cess". But such as are desirous of knowing more concerning this Practice of Purging in Fevers, particularly in the Davidofe Kind, and of leeing how vaftly Nature is reliev'd by it, will meet with abun-

⁽e) Θίδα ή κὶ πυρέτ Ιοντα όξέως καθάρας.

ελλά χράζει τὰ ποιαύσα πολλίς κὶ άκριδύς.

Αργνώσιως, κὶ Ακέροσει δυναμένε ἰατρύ,

Edit. Goup. p. 212. lin. 34.

⁽f) Hift of Phys. Vol. 1. p. 90.

abundant information by confulting out immortal Countryman Dr. Sydenham, as likewife Dr. Friend, in his 7th Comm. on Hipp and Epift. de Purgantibus in fecundvariol. Confluent. febre adhibendis But to return; in case of a Syncope, in a Causus, from a redundance of crude Humours, he says, " it is adviseable to " attempt an evacuation by Bleeding, 4 and so repeat the Operation (g)". Which is a very judicious Method of Practice, and one that ought the rather so be taken notice of, because, as the learned Dr. Friend observes, he had no precedent, except it be Aretaeus, (tho' I must begileave to add Galen (b),) to follow in this case, who gives the like advice. Etius fays, "that fuch as "labour under a Syncope, cannot bear " Bleeding, without the greatest Detri-" ment, even though they want Eva-" cuations

⁽g) Kador utr er egu, ömr eni nö adilen, kiran de de pareson de pareson de mais es. Edit. Goup. p. 224-lin. 8.

⁽b) Method Medend-lib. 12.

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Physick, among the Moderns themselves, are in a great Measure silent upon this Bubject. Sennerus indeed allows of Bleeding in case of a Plenitude (k), as those Riverius (l), Riolanus (m), and Petrus Sulius (n); the latter of whom recommends Frictions too, which is previsely our Author's Method, who orders them to be us'd with moderation, tho' he finds great fault with Galen for advising them to excess. In a Lipothymia, which is nothing but a Syncope in a less K 2 Degree

i) Ouderes ruir rous run au alla de apaipens, and perione Brabne simile rhyreid; sig rou Norman revolucies. Edit. Venet. p. 92. lin. 23.

(k) Et quidem si en plenitudine siat Syncope, venaesectio primum instituenda, ut suffocationis periculum avertatur, cum sangninem evacuando, tum revellendo, sec. Pract. lib. 2. pars 4. cap. 6.

fanguis copiose, sed per intervella, detrabendus est. Prax. Med. lib. 8. cap. 1.

(m) Enchired. Anatom. lib. 3. cap. 3.

(*) De affect particular cap. 4.

Degree, he enquires with great accuracy into all its possible causes, considering it for Instance, as arising from too great and fudden Evacuations; from a Plethora; from Hysterical Disorders; from Weakness, Heat, or a Collection of cold pituitous Humours in the Stomach: from excessive Heat or Cold; from Inflammations; from an Obstruction in some principal part; from the opening or bursting of an Abscess; from Grief, Joy, or other Passions of the Mind; from Pain. as in the Colick, or Iliac-Possion, and laftly, from great Weakness or decay of Strength. He advises sprinkling the Patient with Cold Water, rubbing the Pit of the Stomach, caufing him to vomit, casting Ligatures about the Hands and Feet, Cupping, chafing of the Extremities, promoting a Stool, applying odoriferous things to the Noftrills, &c. according as the case requires. If it arises from violent Sweats, he advises us to refrigerate and brace up the Pores of the Skin as much as possible; but adds, that in -case of a Flux of the Belly, this Method is by no means to be attempted, for which he gives this Reason, "that the " Loofenels

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" Loofeness will be encreased, in Pro-" portion as the Pores of the Skin are " obstructed (o)". Which is an excellent and useful Remark, and one that argues him to have had an extraordinary inlight into the Laws of the Animal OEconomy. The Decrease of one Evacuation, as the excellent Sanctorius (b). and Dr. Pitcairn (q) have proved be. yond contradiction, will always be the Encrease of another, and vice versa; and this is the reason why we frequently experience a Looseness, when the Body has been too much expos'd to the inclemency of the cold Air or Winds, which by contracting and stopping up the Pores of the Skin, give a check to Perspiration, and to keep in the Matter which ought to have been evacuated by the cuticular Glands, and which Nature for our prefervation, throws of by those of the Invia ni do a rom ov K 3 ... , wit testines.

of the experience for a price of the state of

⁽φ) "Αυξεται 38 το ρότιμα, εἰς ο σον αν πυκνωθή το δέρμα. Edit. Goup. p. 216. lin. 17.

⁽p) Medicina Statica.

⁽q) Dissert. de Circulat. Sanguinis per vasa minima.

testines. The same way of reasoning too will account for the enercase of Expedioration, and the thick, turbid Urine, &c. that so often happens upon our taking of Cold.

A Testion (r), which is in itself a Difease easy of Cure, is very often, he fays, through the ill Management of those that treat it, render'd not only inveterate, but even incurable. He gives us an Instance from his own Practice, of an old Man that was troubled with it He vomited up, he fays, a yellow biliour Matter, and likewife discharged the same by Stoel; was very feverify, sciald at the beginning of the Fit, with a great Rigor or Chillness, and at its Declention, with as violent Sweets, the whole lafting for the space of ten or twelve Hours Which is a more exact Defeription of a true Tertian, than we meet with in any of the other Greek writers in Phylick. It is very observable, that in this, as well

⁽r) Edit. Goup. p. 225.

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well as in a Quotidium (s), he orders the mildest and gentless Catharticks, which, he says, are best accommodated to Discases that owe their rise, (as these confessedly do,) to an encreased thickness and viscidity in the Hamours; adding, that the Exhibition of the rougher and stronger Parges, will induce a great Disorder in the Body, and do more harm than good (s). Which is a Remark; says our learned Gountryman (u), "that deserves a serious Resection; and shows him to have been a careful, as well as a sensible Practitioner."

IN a Quartan (x), he observes, that

Sleep happening before the Fit, has either

K. 4: entirely

Tooleen of Trailing wrote a judie Tree-

(s) Edit. Goup. p. 229.

(w) Friend's Hift. of Phys. Vol. 1. p.

(x) Edit, Goup. p. 234.

⁽t) Ε΄ κησθαίεου ηδ έπισελέου φάρμανου Αμβάνειν, δυσκρασίαν συλλην έμισοιεί τώ σώματί, κ) βλάβην μάλλου η ώφέλειαν έργάζεται. Edit. Goup. p. 231. lin. 15.

entirely hinder'd it from coming, or, at least, made it much more moderate than it would otherwise have been : which is a very uncommon Observation. He speaks much in praise of Vomits, the best time of giving which, he says, is just before the Paroxy/m, and adds, " that he has cured several inveterate " Quartans by this means (1)". A Method which all that are vers'd either in the Practice or Theory of this Distemper, must know to be excellently well adapted to its Cure, and which may therefore be look'd upon as the more extraordinary in this Author, because the rest of the Greek Physicians seem to have had no great opinion of it. Market and add ontion to be a really as end.

BESIDES the 12 Books already spoken of, Trallian wrote a little Treatise on the Worms, by way of Letter to Theodorus. It was first published in Greek and Latin by Hieron. Mercurialis,

in

⁽y) Eye 38 olde to reston time discus porius noncus. Edit. ead. p. 237. lin.

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in 1570, from a Manuscript in the Vatican Library. And that it was the genuine Work of Trallian, he proves, not only from the Antiquity of the Manuscript from whence he transcrib'd it. and the Manner and Stile in which it was wrote, but likewife from the Authority of the Arabian Physicians, who quote several things contain'd only in this Epiftle, in the same Manner that they usually do other parts of his Writings, and thereby plainly acknowledge it to be Trallian's own production (2). For a further Confirmation of this, it may be proper to observe, that Trallian has not one word concerning the Worms

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⁽²⁾ Quod namque sit Alexandri Epistola primo indicat codicis Vaticani à quo illam accepi, vetustas, deinde scribendi modus, utque Orationis Character, postremo Arabum Scriptorum sides, qui cum quaedam, quae solum in hac Epistolà reperiuntur, ed pacto citent quo res Trasliani consueverunt, sané videntur ipsam veluti ipsius genuinam agnovisse. Hieron. Merc. Opusc. Aurea, Venet. An. 1644. p. 486.

in the 12 Books above mention'd, tho he had a fair Opportunity of treating of them among the Diseases of the Intestines; and it is probable that he purposely declin'd it, because he had already done it at large in this Epifle. He tells Theodorus, (who it feems had by Letter defir'd him to prescribe something for his Son, who was violently afflicted with the Worms,) that he ought first to have had a Sight of the Child, in order to know whether he was feverifb or not, or what other Symptoms his case was attended with, as Vomiting, Loofenels, Thirf. &c. That for want of being inform'd of all the particular Circumstances, but especially for want of seeing what kind of Worms came from him, he was oblig'd to write more at large than he would otherwise have done, had not the Case been communicated in such general terms. In the first Place there. fore, he acquaints him, that the Aucients. describ'd three different kinds of Worms: the Ascarides, which are the smalles, and usually seated in the lower part of the Intestina crassa; the Rotundi on Round, generally found in the upper Vonce. And a Can. D. Allo.

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or fmell Guts, and fometimes in the See mach it felf : and the Tornio, on broad Sore, svulgarly call'd the Fasciae, or Tape Worman) which lie indifferently in any part of the Litefinal Passage, and which fometimes, he fays, have been found to be almost 16 Feet in Length He then proceeds to the Diagnoficks. and after that to the Cane, which he very judiciously varies according as the Cafe is or is not attended with a Ferra Speaking of Chiffens, he advises, " that " no litter things be injected because instead of bringing the Worms down-"wards, they will make them change their former Situations, and get higher " into the Intestines (a)". He therefore approves more of Honey, and fuch like things, which belides its purgative Quality, will by its extraordinary Sweetme/s be inclinable to entice them downshew Aif a murme of wood, a that me

เมื่อ ชุเรางเม จะระสา ขมาวจาราม เมื่

^{. (}a) Παρον γος à δο βοραπουστού πό κάτω γας έρα, τύναντίον γδ αναφαμείδαι α ελμανθε μέλον ον τύπε δου. Hieron. Merc. Opusc. Aur. Edit. citat. p.48% Colum. 1. lin. 14.

wards. He would bave the Patient be freely indulg'd in what he rakes in, that the Intestinal Passage may not be quite empty; " because the Worms, says he, have oftentimes been observ'd tor " want of proper food to prey upon " the Intestines themselves so as to eat " their way quite through the Skin " (1)". The Medicines he prescribes are chiefly fuch as are in use at this Day. except Mercurials, which he makes no mention of, but which the Moderns order in this case with extraordinary Success. In short, this Epistolary Treatise well deferves the Character of being the most accurate of its kind among the Ancients (c). (a) residential one ora fore approves more of Floren and held

on Ture, which believe its organism

by of medical action of the co

⁽b) Δίδυ πάντα εἰς κόρον. ἀλλά πολλάς κὸ δι ἀπορίαν τροφικ ἀντών την ἀντίρων εἰς ποσύπον τίψαντο, ὡς ε κὸ ဩલો τὰ θερμαίο. ἀντί ὀφθίναι διεξιόνλας. Pag. & Colum. ead. lin. 43.

⁽c) Friend's Hist. of Phys. Vol. 2.

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THO' Trallian does not treat of Surgery as most of the other Greek Writers. in Physick have done, yet he intended it. as plainly appears from the 10th Chapter of his first Book; where, speaking of the Cephalalgia arising from Contusi-Gons, and accompanied with Ulcers and Inflammations, "he promifes to treat " more fully of it, when he should come " to speak of Wounds of the Head and " other parts (d)". In the 14th Chapter again of the same Book speaking of Lethargic Disorders, he says, "that he " will put off the further mention of them till he comes to treat of Fractures "(e)". This it is plain was his design; but whether he ever liv'd to finish it may I think justly be question'd : especially fince, as we have more than once transact me to should be a so ob-

(d) Τελεωπερν ή λεχθήσελα κύνικα περλ Το ον κεφαλή τραυμάτων, η τη ον τοῦς Ελλοκ μηρίοις συνισκμένων το λόγον ποιθμέθα. Edit. Goup. p. 10. lin 25.

(e) Kai φυλάξομβι όκοισ જેટા પંચામ લે જાર્લેંગ, દેગ ત્રાહે ત્રાહે મહીલγμαίτων. Edit. Ead. p. 22: lin. 17.

observ'd, he compiled those very Books in which he makes thele promiles in an extream old Age, when he was no longer able to bear application. Had he liv'd to put it in execution, there is no doubt but it would have been acceptable, for Surgery was both extraordinary well una derstood and practis'd in these early times, as fufficiently appears from the Writings of Parlus, who flourished but a few Years after Trallian, and whole Works are fo defervedly famous, that Fabricius ab Aquapendente, one of the best Chivargic Writers now extant, has thought fit to transcribe him in an infinite number of places. Indeed the Doctrine of Paulus, together with that of Celfas and Albacafis, make up the whole Text of this Author. His Inferences and Observations as our learned Countryman has wellobserv'd (f), confift chiefly in explaining these two Writers: and thefe are the Triumvirate fays another

⁽f) Friend in his Hist of Phys. Vol. 11

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ther good judge (g), to whom he principally stands indebted for the Assistance he received in composing his excellent Book. In short, the Surgery of Paulus has been the fubject Matter of most of the Books in that Profession down to this very time, as would be easy to prove would my delign permit me to make the tryal. And yet this Author, valuable as he is, is one of those which M. Le Clerc and others for want of being better acquainted with, have been pleas'd to condemn for worthless Writers. But to return; it appears from what our Author fays in the Beginning of his fecond Book, that he actually did write a larger Treatife on the Diseases of the Eyes, and that what we there meet with is only an Abstract of it. This Treatife through the injury of Time never came down to us: though if we may guess at the remainder by what we have, the los is

Shahaidh albiot ba A - Ini

⁽g) Mr. Charles Bernard in his Comparison between the ancient and modern Surgery, vi. Wotton's Reslect. on Learn. Ed. 3tia. p. 328.

not so extraordinary as it would have been, if any other part of his Works had perish'd. For the Diseases of the Eyes, is what the Antients were very deficient in; and indeed it cou'd not well be otherwise, since the Doctrine of Opticks, (without the knowledge of which it is impossible to comprehend the Nature or Cure of Ocular Diseases,) depends entirely upon Mathematical and Mechanical Reasonings, which assistances it is well known the Ancients made little or no use of.

FROM what has been here said, Sir, it appears that Trallian cannot properly be called a Systematic Writer, or one that has given us a general Account of all the Diseases incident to the human Body, as most of the other Greek Writers have done. He chose rather to confine himself to the Description of a sew Distempers, and those such as he had personally been concern'd in. And surely this is so far from being any Objection to his Character, as some would infinuate, that it is rather a Commendation; for it is doubtless much better to write of one Distem-

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per well, and from ones own experience, than to transcribe a thousand from the Works of other Writers. He differs too from most of the Greek Physicians in declining all Mention of Anatomy, and the Materia Medica, except what is directly necessary for Prescription. It is observable likewise, that he does not any where treat of Women's Difeafes, which makes me Conjecture that he was but seldom concern'd in cases of that Nature. However this loss is abundantly Supplied by Paulus who came just after him, and treats professedly on Distempers incident to that Sex. He begins his Book with a Description of them, and is, I believe, the first in all Antiquity that deserves the Title of a Man-Midwife Branch of it has bee shiwhiM

ANOTHER thing remarkable in Trallian is, his Excellency in the Diagnosticks; for he has every where taken particular care to distinguish between such Diseases as have a near Affinity to each other. In one Place he tells us, "that it is by all agreed to be impossible to cure Diseases rightly, and as "we

continued of any: The I believe there

" we ought to do, without a due "Knowledge in the Diagnofticks (h)". And in a fecond, " that he who under-" stands the Diagnostick part best, will " likewife be Mafter of the best Method " of Cure (i)". Now it is observable that this Part of our Profession, which the Greeks had to great and just an Opinion of, has been but flenderly cultivated fince their time; latter Authors having advanc'd little or nothing on this Head, but what has been taken from them. It feems to me, to have been at its height in the Days of Hippocrates, at least but little material has been added to it fince; and it must be allow'd, that among the many Improvements that have of late been made in our Profesfion, this Branch of it has been the least cultivated of any: Tho' I believe there

amils, ills lysechboody and

⁽b) Ωμολόγηται 38 πως απόσι τύτο, εξ δηλόν έςτι ως ενώ Αξαγνώσους, εκ οδοντικ Θεςαπούσιι καλώς. Edit. Goup. p. 75. in fine.

⁽i) O' 35 a essa Afayres, a essa decardini Edit. Goup. p. 167. lin. 14.

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are few but will grant it to be a very valuable part of a *Phylician*'s Knowledge, and readily conclude with our Author, "that the *Diagnofticks* are the Foundation of all rational and regular Practice (k)".

I'm may not be amils to observe too, that he deals much in topical or external Applications, as Fomentations, Cataplasms, Plaisters, Unquents, &c. of whole efficacy he feems to entertain very favourable Notions: I am well appris'd that this is against the common Opinion which has almost discarded these Affistances as ufeless; though, I think, with great injustice. It must be granted, that fome by their Credulity and Superstition are apt to attribute more to these outward Remedies than they deferve; but then on the other Hand it is equally certain, from undoubted Experience, that many furprifing Effects have been found to arise from a proper use of them. Thus

(k) Einep alea opens Izenwein undahigu Bu n dayrwas, Edit. ead. p. 136, lin, 11.

Thus it is well known, that Agues have been cured by the Pericarpia, or Medicines applied to the Wrifts, without any other Affistance, and sometimes indeed when other things have been tried in vain. It has been experienc'd likewife that the Supplantalia or Remedies applied to the Soles of the Feet, have greatly conduc'd to the Removal of Difeases in the Head; and that the Pedilavia have caus'd Sleep, (which they do chiefly by their relaxing and moistning Qualities, whereby that Tension and Stiffness of the Fibres which occasion'd the want of Rest is taken off,) when Opiates given inwardly have prov'd ineffectual. It has been found again. that hot Applications to the Abdomen have given great relief in the Iliac Paffion, the Colick, Dyfentery, Diarrhoea, &c. that Fomentations of Mint and Wormwood, or proper Plaisters laid to the Region of the Stomach, have ceas'd Vomitings, when the most approv'd of our Antiemeticks have been of little Service: and that large and obstinate scirrhous Tumours both in the Liver and pleen have been gradually cured by external

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ternal Remedies, particularly Plaisters-It would be needless to mention the great Advantages that arise in many Cases from Velicatories judiciously applied: or from Mercurial Plaisters in Venereal Nodes and Tophs. The Operation again of Quicksilver mix'd up in the Form of an Ovntment and rubb'd on the Skin is too well known for raifing Salivations. to need any Recital in this place. In short, it would be easy for me to bring a great many Instances of the good Effects of Local Remedies from Authors of undoubted credit, and to flew that the best Writers in all Ages have encourag'd the use of them. But I shall wave this Subject, and refer fuch as are defirous of feeing more about it to Dr. Turner's Appendix to his Book De Morbis Cutaneis; what I have faid being sufficient to prove with the learned Sylvius, that we are not to give ear to fuch as would perfuade us to reject the use of all Unquents, Plaisters and Liniments (1). Not that I Cars Pulling and the amount

⁽I) Nec audiendi sunt Medici magis fubtiles ac ingeniosi, quam periti 3 Unguentorum

would be thought to urge the Practice of them to far as to confide in them alone, or in any wife neglect other proper and internal Medicines, but only to recommend fuch a feafonable Application of them as Experience, and the known Structure of the human Body will fupport. And truly if we reflect on the great Porolity of the Skin and other parts, it will be no hard matter to conceive how the finer and more fubtile Parts of Medicines outwardly applied, may find a Pallage into the Blood it felf, and in some Cases perhaps a more expeditious one, than by the long and tedious Courfe of the Lasteals.

TRALLIAN is generally to full of Medicines, that some are enclin'd to think there are rather too many in him than too sew (m). Indeed there does not

torum, Emplastrorum Linimentorumque omnium usum rejicientes, &c. De le Boe Sylv. Prax. Med. lib. 3. cap. 3. sect. 101.

(m) Friend's Hist. of Phys. Vol. 1. 5. 84.

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not feem to be any want of Choice; but then we ought at the fame time to confider the Reason that induced him to collect fuch a Variety; which he tells us he did, ff that the Reader might " choose what he should think necessary " for his purpole from his Writings, and " not be forc'd to confult other Authors " for them (")". From whence it appears that he intended his Book should be a fort of a Difpensatory for the East and Affiliance of the Practitioner; fo that if it be a Fault, it is certainly one on the right Side, for few Difpensatory Writers have been blam'd for the Variety of their Formulae, provided they are good as his generally are, and it is doubtless much better for an Author to be provided with a Set of Remedies to answer all Intentions, than by his Scantines to oblige his Reader to feek for them elsewhere.

L 4

BUT

⁽n) No un wap itipe sans pardirer, and comiler aradiner, to College or Edit. Goup. p. 78. lin. 17.

But there is another Objection to our Author's Character which I cannot pretend to fay much in defence of, and that is, his being addicted to Charms and Amulets. It is very furprifing that one who discovers so much Judgment in other Matters, should shew so much Weakness in this. What, for instance, can be more superstitious than his advifing a piece of an old Sail-Cloth, taken from a Shipwreck'd Vessel, to be tyed to the right Arm, for feven Weeks together for the Epilepsy (0)? Than the Heart of a Lark tyed to the left thigh for a Calick (p)? Than carrying a piece of Load-Stone about one for the Gout, or than having this Verse out of Homer,

Telphyen d' agoph, und d' espraniles [raïa. (q);

i. e. Concio turbata est, subter quoque [terra sonabat,

engrav'd

⁽o) Edit. ead. p. 30. lin. 24.

⁽p) P. 165. lin. 17.

⁽⁹⁾ P. 198. in fine: 75 1811.87 . 19100

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engrav'd on a thin Plate of Gold, when the Moon is in Libra, or Leo, for the fame Purpole? Than having thefe Words, Ca, Roi, A, written on an Olive Leaf, and worn about the Neck for a Quotidian Ague (r); or than carrying about one a few Hairs taken from a Goat's Chin, for a Quartan (s), not to mention many other things equally ridiculous? He inflances indeed the Example of Galen (t), who speaks of Charms in some Places of his Works, by way of Excuse for himself, and says that it is lawful for a Phyfician to make use of any Means that may be of Service to his Patient, be they Charms, or rational Methods of Cure (u). In another Place he tells us, what is much to the fame purpose, " that it is an honest and " commendable thing to cure Difeafes, " and to call in any Affiftance that may enostudor from any real knew he place

⁽r) P. 234. lin. 17.

⁽¹⁾ P. 241. lin. 35.

⁽t) P. 122. lin. 13. & p. 145. lin. 21.

⁽⁴⁾ P. 30. lin. 34.

" conduce to the Relief of the Sick (x)". For these reasons he thought himself necellitated to mention fuch Charms and Amulets as had the Reputation of being ferviceable, that his Reader might not be unprovided of any thing that was reputed necessary to the Cure of such Diftempers as might happen to be committed to his Care. He informs us too. that feveral, particularly the Rich, were very averse in his time to Medicines, and would by no Means be perswaded to perfift in a proper Method; which forc'd them, he fays, to have recourse to Amnlets, and fuch things as were fondly imagin'd to Cure in a more expedition ous Manner (x). All these I consess are but poor Reasons for a Man to suffer his Judgment to be fo far corrupted as to give Credit or Countenance to fuch Fooleries; but whether it proceeded in our Author from any real Faith he plac'd in

(y) P. 165. lin. 4. & 198. lin. 7.

⁽x) Kahor 38 rusav, 2) maios punzavii Bondeir. P. 145. lin. 20.

To Sir HANS SLOANE 171

in them, or what I think is most probable, from the Custom and Fashion of the Age in which he liv'd, the Credulity as our learned Countryman observes (2), ought to be overlook'd: especially when we consider that the Intention was honest and laudable, and that he recommended them with no other View than that of being serviceable.

ting ada I will your nines at a toward

It has been a Matter not yet fettled, as to what Self Trallian was of; Fabriacius and others will have him to be of the Methodical, but I think with little or no Authority. For if we consider the particular Tenets of the Methodiffs, we shall find that he differs from them in a great number of Instances. Thus they despis d the Causes of Distempers, and look'd upon their knowledge as of no use to the Cure; whereas he positively says, "that it is impossible for any Disse sease to be cured, unless its Cause be first

⁽z) Friend's Hift of Phys. Vol. 1.

"first known (a)". They never allow of the fublingual Veins to be cut, he expressly commands them to be open'd; and frequently advises Opiates, which they reject. They feldom or never admit of Purges but in the Droply; be allows of them in most Disorders, especially in the Gout, in which they particularly forbid their use. Again, they approve of Diureticks but in very few Cases, and Caelius Aurelianus, a famous Methodift, prohibits them even in Difeases of the Reins and Bladder (b), in which they are most evidently necessary; but our Author on the Contrary is very free in prescribing them not only for these, but likewise for several other Distempers. They have no regard to the Climate, Age, way of Living, Temperament or one risks good histor Con-

⁽a) 'Advano 3 651 eupar mr Decawaiar, mr ainar un dierrentoras mponeos mir vo-

⁽b) Cavendus praeterea usus Urinalium medicaminum, quae Diuretica Graeci vocant. Cael. Aurel. De morb. Chron. lib. 5. cap. 4.

To Sir Hans SLOANE. 173

Constitution of the Patient; but be expressly enjoyns us in many Places, ro pay a diligent Attention to, all thefe things. They place the Seat of all Difeafes in the Solids, and account for them as arising from too lax or tense a Tone of the Fibres, (whence they divide them into two Classes only, namely the morbi Stricturar and the morbi Solutionis) whereas our Author accuses the Solids or Fluids, indifferently, according as he thinks either are in fault. Befides he does not make any mention of the Cyclus Resumptions and Met afmoritions of the Methodiffs, and feems to have had no notion of the Diatriton, or 2 Days fasting, which they were for extravagantly fond of, at leaft he no where speaks of it, which he would furely have done had he been of their Sett. A great many other Inflances of his Diffention from them might be brought; but that I think thefe fufficient. What induc'd the learned Fabricius to take Trallian for a Methodist, was probably as Dr. Friend conjectures (c), his mentioning a Method in

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in the Art of Physick. Indeed after ha ving quoted feveral Charms for the Epileply, which were immagin'd to cure by some latent Virtue, he subjoins, "that what he had advanc'd, was ac-" cording to Method (d)"; that is, fuch a regular and rational way of Proceeding as was opposite to the superstitious Manner he had just mention'd of curing by Charms and Amalets. He speaks too in several other Places of his using a Method: But no one I think can therefore imagine him to be of the methodick Sect, fince every Physical Writer that disposes his Matter in a good order, or every Practitioner that makes use of a regular Method of Cure, may, with equal reason, deserve the fame Character. It is plain from his Writings, that he was a rational Physician, or one that made use of the Affiftances of Reason and Learning in his Profession. And it must be observed, that there has been no such thing as a Sett in Physick since Galen's

⁽d) "Oou of hueis ite Sius des, rara uileder ipures. Edit. Goup. p. 30. lin. 33.

To Sir HANS SLOANE. 175

time, who so established the Dogmatists, that the Empiricks and Methodists have never been able to make any Figure in the World since.

THE learned Dr. Freind conjectures from some Receipts found at the latter end of the 11th Book, that he was either a Christian or a Jew, but does not determine which. He might indeed be a. Jew, notwithstanding his frequent ordering of Swine's Flesh (e), for what was prohibited by their Religion in common Life, might probably be allow'd of in Phylick; as we fee it was among the Arabians, who are every where very full of medicated Wines, notwithstanding their Prophet had to Strictly forbid the use of that Liquor in time of Health. But I am rather enclin'd to think he was a Christian, at least there are several things in his Writings which feem to favour of an extraordinary Piety; as

⁽e) Edit. Goup. p. 51. lin. 30. p. 95. lin. 4. p. 97. lin. 16. p. 107. lin. 5. p. 163. lin. 12. & in aliis locis.

the Title he bestows on Psychrestus of being Geograssan G. (f), a Lover or Observer of God: the Name he gives to a Medicine for the Cough, which by way of Excellence he calls @cosor@ (g), as though it were fent from God: his calling a Remedy for the Stone which he had a great Opinion of, Ose xelp (b), or God's Hand, with other Expressions of like Nature. Again, at the latter end of his eleventh Book he has feveral Charms for the Gout that have a manifest Allufion to particular Passages in the Scripture. Thus he adjures that Disease by the great Name of lasth and " Sabaoth, the God who laid the Foun-" dation of the Earth, and fix'd the " Sea abounding with flowing Rivers "(i)"; which last seems to refer to fome rather endhald to think h

⁽f) Edit. Goup. P. 79. lin. 24.

⁽g) P. 83. lin. 10.

⁽b) P. 143. in fine.

⁽i) 'Απ' όρωζω σε το όνομα το μένα ιαώθ, σαδαώθ, ο θεός ο επρίξας την χην, κ τησις την θαίλασσαν ρεόντων ποταμών πλεονάζων. P. 199. lin. 36.

To Sir Hans SLOANE. 177

fome places in the Pfalms. At the fame time too he speaks " of the changing of Lot's Wife into a Pillar of Salt (k)", which is mention'd in the 19 Chapter of Genefis, werfe 26. These Arguments, I confess, are only prefumptive; and perhaps it may here be objected, that it was customary for the Heathens to make use of Words taken from the Bible for Charms; which I grant: but then I must observe with the learned Dr. Friend (1), that it was chiefly, if not folely, in cafe of Daemoniacks, and that they fcarce ever applied them to other Diftempers. Marcellus Empiricus you know Sir, deals very much in Charms of this nature, and yet no body can fairly question his being a Christian. Atius likewise who is allow'd to have been a Christian, has several of these Spells; he indeed is much more clear in his Allusion to scriptural Passages, mentioning from the Md Opinion they had of

cirl

⁽k) O' Engavas the 18 hat yurana, 2 minvas authe ahansene. Edit. Goup. p. 199. lin. 37.

⁽¹⁾ Hift. of Phys. Vol. 1. p. 123.

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not only the God of Abraham, the Golf of Ifage, and the God of Jacob, but what is more to our purpose, our bleffed Savious Himfelf; for speaking of Bones and other things flicking in the Town, he has this remarkable Obsens, to turn to the Patient, having first defired him to be very attentive, and command the Bane, or whatever is in the Throat to come out, " as Jefus Christ brought " Lazarus from the Sepaichre, and " Jouas from out of the Whales's Belly " (m)". Which, however weak a Ro. medy it may feem for fuch a Diforder, it is at least an Argument that will plead in favour of his Christianity

BEFORE I take my leave of Troilian, it may not be amils to observe, that several Writers have copyed large Passages from him, and assum'd them to themselves; which must doubtless proceed from the good Opinion they had of his

⁽m) Ω's 'Ingrès Χριςος λάζαρον άπο τάφου ανήγαγε η 'Ιωναν όκ τη κήτης. Αξτί Edit. Grace. Venet. p. 165. lin. 46.

To SH HANS SLDANE. 179

his Works. Thus Nones, who dedicated his Book Confiantinus Porphyrogenitus, Chur whether that Confianting who was the Son of Leon and who dyed about 959, or he that was the Son of Ducas, whose Death happen'd as late as the Year 5067, is uncertain.) has borrow'd considerably from him, and indeed all that he has from him, together with. Etius and Paulus Demetrius Pepagomenus again, in his Discourse on the Gout, has copyed much from him; as likewife Seration, and Gilbert commonly stil'd Anglious, who as Dr. Friend (n) has well observed is the first practical Writer that our Nation ever produc'd, and is thought by some to have flourished in the Reign of King John, about 1210; but more probably in the Beginning of that of Edward the first.

IT may perhaps feem necessary to fome, that I should make an Apology for my having in the foregoing Pages given my Author the Appellation of M 2 Trallian,

⁽n) Hift. of Phys. Vol. 2, p. 267.

Trallian, rather than that of Alexander ! in answer to which, I shall only observe, that it was done with a view of preventing any Mistake or Confusion that might arise from the Word Alexander: there being a great number of that Name that have made very confiderable Figures in History. If we look into the Works of the most elegant Writers, we shall find that this is no more than what is commonly done; thus feveral I could instance, have chosen to give bim the Title of Trallianus only, and Paulus, for the same Reason, frequently goes under the Denomination of Agineta. But there is another thing which may probably stand more in need of an Excuse, and that is, my having so often mentioned and quoted our learned Countryman the late Dr. Friend. Indeed at my first setting out in an Undertaking of this nature, I judged it most adviscable not to proceed a Step without sufficient Proof and Authority; and as for his in particular, I own I have always made use of it wherever he joins with me in any thing I have advanc'd, and must beg leave to add, that I look upon it as

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sentiments confirm'd by those of so great a Genius as his on all hands is allow'd to have been.

THUS Sir have I finished what I had to fay of this excellent Writer, nor do I doubt, but that the Account I have here given of him, which is for the most part extracted from his own Works, will be sufficient to convince any unprejudiced Person, that he is very far from deserving the Imputation of a mere Copier or Compiler. Would my Delign permit me to examine in like manner into the Writings of Oribafius, Atius and Paulus, I am well fatisfied I should meet with Instances enough to prove that they too have describ'd many things tending to the Improvement of our Profession, which the Authors that came before them make no mention of.

But nothing, in my Opinion, is so likely to establish the Reputation of these, or indeed of any other Authors, as good and accurate Editions of them, M 3 whereby

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whereby those falle Readings which usually get into the Text of old Writers through the Careleineis or Ignorance of the Librarii, or such as transcrib'd them before the Invention of Printing, may be purg'd away, the doubtful Passages clear'd up or illustrated, and the Copies rendered to common as to be eafily procurable by all fuch as are defirous of looking into them. And I much question whether the want of proper Editions has not (as well as the unjust Sentence which M. Le Clerc and others have pass'd upon these Writers,) conduc'd to that Difgrace they have for fome time fain under. For belides the Scarcity of those Editions we have, they are not when purchas'd, fuch as we want : the Editors having bufied themfelves more in making Critical and Grammatical Annotations, and collecting a multirude of various Readings, than in explaining what relates to the Practice or Method of Cure, which would be of much greater Service to the Reader.

Twas with a view of obviating this Inconvenience as far as in my power lay,

To Sar HANG SHOAME. 183

lay, that I was at first induced to engage in the Publication of Trallian. The Design was no sooner communicated to my Friends, and to you Sir in particular, who, both by your own learned Labours, and your candid Encouragement of others, have always approved your felf ready to promote the publick Good, but it met with a generous Approbation: and it may justly be expected from me, that I should, in this Place give you some Account of the Manner in which I intend to handle it.

Now in order to make this Edition as perfect as the Nature of the thing will admit of, I have retain dall the Annotations of Moment that Goupius, Guinterius, Molinaeus and others have made upon this Author, but never without mentioning from which of them they are taken. Nor am I without a very good Precedent in this case, for the ingenious Dr. Friend, when he was about publishing the first and third Book of Hippocrates, de Morbis Popularibus, would not follow any one particular Edition only, but thought it most adviseable to take

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take what was good from all of them, and resolv'd not to make any Alteration, but with Authority, and where others had done it before him (o). Where these Editors again have made any emendation that is just and accurate, I have not been assaid to insert it in the Text; and truly as the same Gentleman says af Foisius (p), so I must say of these Editors, that I have often wonder'd, that where they have own'd the Reading to be false and incorrect, and

⁽o) Igitur cum in unius cujuscunque Editionis vestigiis minime mihi insistendum esse sentirem, id potius legentibus ex refore arbitrabar, ut quid in quaque accuratius videretur, excerperem: relicta enim aliis divinandi peritia, nihil, nisi praeeunte authore aliquo, immutandum decrevi. Friend. Hippoc. in Praes. p. 24.

⁽p) Id autem Foësii consilium saepe mirari soleo, quòd etiam ea, quae ipse non modo corrigi debere, sed à se esse correcta typisque commissa dicat, nequaquam tamen mutata ediderit. Id: Ibid.

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and actually alter'd it for the bets ter, they should not correct the Text according to those Emendations. If they are right, and made with Judgment, why should not the Reading be altered according to them? Or what good do they do, if the Text is still to remain the same? At this rate we must for ever continue in Errors and Mistakes in spite of the best Endeavours that can be made to reform them. An Instance or two of thefe Alterations, may probably be the likelieft thing to thew the Reasonableness of them. Both the Paris (q) and Bafil (r) Edition of Trallian read Epruno, or Serpyllum, where he is speaking of refrigerating things to be nsed in Pains of the Head arising from excess of Heat; which must manifestly be a great Mistake, for the Serpyllum is fo far from being a Cold Plant, that it is an excessive hot one. Atius tells us, "that it is so very heating as to provoke " Urine, and bring down the Menles

⁽q) P. 6. lin. 25.

⁽r) P. 18. lin. 200

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" (s)" Deafcorides took informs us that " it has the fame Vintues for! which it is well known, mone but the betteft and most aerid Herbs can abound with. For thefe realons and upon Molinaeus his Authority (a), I have alter'd E promos to Tubus, on Phyllium, which is a very refrigerating Plant, and one that well fuits with the rest there mention'd, as the Sempenvironne, Portulate, Lattuce Sylvefinis, &c. which every one knows are of a very cooling Nature In the Paris Edition again, Trallian is faid to have received a Medicine de Tapue for from Turkey, which we have ventured with Cimterius to alter, upon Gouplan's Authority, to Tuneia, or Tuhouny, where Trelline might probably Travel to, but sones of Heat; which must mark market

be a creat bailtake, for the Sone lan to

⁽¹⁾ Epund . Sephartune es moures & domineus ois namentante to Bi spe much fittie Edit. Grass. In 10. facie inversible. 48.

⁽t) Lib. 3. Cap. 45.

⁽u) Vid. Molinaei Annot. in Alex. Trall. lib. 1.

⁽x) P. 29. lin. 8.

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not to Turkey, because the Turks were not fo much as in being in his Days. In the fame Edition too, we meet with the Word Box Conscious (y), among that kind of Food which is good for fuch as have decay'd Lungs. Goupplus suspects this Reading to be faulty, because a Chefunt is not of the Class of Bulbs, not of a Bulbons nature; he has changed it therefore for Baharonagaror, which Alteration Quinterius (2) has received into his Text: but I think with little Reafon. for as Gerard observes (a), Balancestanon is as Arange a Word as Bolbocaftanon. nor can I fee how a Chefnut refembles an Acorn, though the Tree be of the Glandiferous kind, any more than it does a Bulb. Befides, Trallian does not mean a Chefnut in this place, but the Nucula Terrefris, the Earth, or as fome call it. the Pig-Nut, which he justly enough calls Box organor from the refemblance it has to a Bulb in its Shape, and to a Chefnut in its Tafte. For these reasons I have

⁽y) P. 102. lin. 35.

^{. (2)} P. 312. lin. 17.

⁽a) Herbal, p. 906.

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have thought fir to retain the ancient Reading.

ish too we meet with To trouble you with more Instances of this kind, would be needless, it being enough to observe, that I have admitted of no Alterations but such as are material and of good Authority, and that, I hope. I have advanc'd nothing without affigning sufficient Reasons for my fo doing. And indeed one may arrive at a greater Certainty in Emendations of this kind, that most perhaps may imagine; for besides the various Copyes both Manuscript and Printed, it must be observ'd that Trallian quotes large Pasfages from Hippocrates, Galen, Atins and others, and that Paulus again, and other Writers have quoted him: fo that if one Author or one Copy be wrong, 'tis vast odds that all the rest are not so too, so that by duly collating and comparing them together, one may meet with great Assistances towards the establishing or exploding of any various Reading.

26) B. 102. Pa. 25.

(at Herbal, p. col.

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ANOTHER help in this laborious Undertaking, I have received from those Manuscript Notes of Christmannas made on the Margin of the Bell Edition, which you were pleas'd to communicate to me. He feems to have had a good Notion of his true Sense and Meaning. and to have taken Pains to understand him. I do not meet with any Phylician, according to the best of my Remembrance, whose Name was Christman and therefore Conjecture this to be the famous Profesior of Logic and Hebrew at Heydelberg in German, who about the Year 1590, diftinguilhed himfelf by publishing feveral learned Treatifes : particularly a Calendar of the Paleftines. and Jews, which he translated into Latin from the Hebrew of Rabbi Ori. Prefident of the Synagogue at Sepheth. T take this Christman to be the fame with him whose Picture we have engrav'd by Kilian, with thefe Verfes under it alluding, to his Name; runn to them, that few care to be at the

Raines whereas it is an oaly marine to

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Christes amor mens est Christifum, fetvio

Christum sincere diligo: Christe june, Le velut il re fum Christimanni nomen

Hic set poft morrem ufin maneamque

But this I shall have to your better Judgmenty who probably may know with Certainty who he was a same of the contract of the c

THE Translation which Guinterius has left us, I have been oblig'd to alter in fuch a mumber of Places, where he either does not feem to understand the true Senfe, or where he deviates too far from the Text, that it is almost entirely new: The Notes I have taken care to place in the Margin of the Page they belong to; which I think is much better shan to diffign them a separate Place at the end of the Book as most Editors do for this renders it fo very troublefome to turn to them, that few care to be at the Pains: whereas it is an easy matter to direct ones Eye to the Bottom of a Page and

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and read an Annotation there, without breaking in much upon the Thread of the Discourse. There are several large Passages too wanting in the Paris Edition, but supplied by Guinering belides whole Chapters, as that De affestibus Notium; De affectibus Dentium; De Alvi profluvio; De Dyfenveria Rheums tica; De Coeliavis; De affectione Lienis; De Inflatione Lienis; De Lienis inflammatione, es foto fanguine proveniente and that De Sciribo Lients, which I shall infert, as likewife the Doifte to Theodores on the Worms, which was never yet printed with the reft of our Author's geneentheforoisfective I whice land the

WHEREVER he has directly taken any thing from the Writings of Gales, or others, I shall refer to the Place in each respective Writer from whence it was borrowed; and in making my Observations, shall confine my felf to such particulars only as are useful, as to what concerns the Materia Medica, and the Method of Cune, which will, I presume, be of much greater Advantage than ever so many various Readings, which generally

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rally ferve but to perplex the Reader, and render a Book the more voluminous-

Pathedes too Wanting in the Paris Edi I would not be thought Sir, by my recommending this, and the other ancient Writers, to detract in any wife from the Glory of the Moderns; or to prefer the former to the latter. I am not infensible of the many great Improvements that have been made fince their time, in almost all the Branches of our Profession, but particularly those we stand indebted to your felf for; nor am I ignorant to which fide the Excellence most properly belongs. What I would contend for is, that Justice may be done to both, and that we may not have so fond an Opinion of our selves, or fo mean a one of them, as to be tempted to undervalue them. 'Tis true, we have the Advantage of standing upon their Shoulders; but ought we for that reason, to contemn the Means by which our Prospect is enlarg'd? Or because we have built a noble Superfructure, shall we therefore despise those that lay'd the Foundation? I am furpriz'd

To Sir HANS SLOANE. 193 priz'd that so many can pretend to

form a Judgment of the difference, as to Learning, between the Ancients and Moderns, without making a due Enquiry into the Pretences of both Parties; and we have a very notorious Instance in the Author that has been the subject Matter of the foregoing Pages, how injuriously some of the Fathers in our Profession have been treated: which I hope will produce one good effect at least, and that is, to deterr others from pretending to judge of their Characters, without having first acquired a very intimate Acquaintance with their Writings.

I might here Sir, reckon up the particular Advantages of being conversant with the Ancients, and shew with the late excellent Dr. Friend (a), that a thorough Acquaintance with the old Writers in Physick, is the surest way to sit a Man for the Practice of this Art. But by enlarging on this, I fear I shall do too N much

⁽a) Hift, of Phys. Vol. 1, p. 302.

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much injury to the Sick and afflitted part of Mankind, in detaining you from the Exercise of that Profession which your Merits have so deservedly plac'd you at the Head of. I shall trouble you therefore no more, than while I tell you, that your long and happy continuance here, both for the Honour of our Faculty, and the Relief of the Distress'd, is the hearty, and sincere wish of,

Honoured SIR,

Tour Most Obliged,

And Most Obedient Servant,

EDWARD MILWARD.

the Ancience, and their with the text

to but that we have the

character of the state of

Qu'en's Square, Ormond street, Off. 10. 1733.



A LIST of fuch Authors and Proper Names, as are either quoted or mention'd in the foregoing Work.

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